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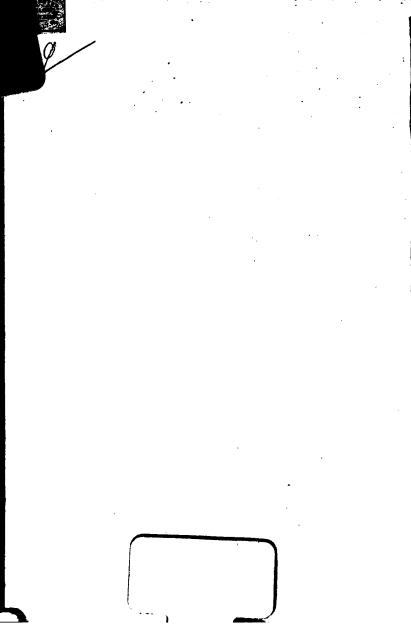
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Wheeler of

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SYNOPSIS OF ROUTES.

ITINERARIES, APPROACHES, INNS, POINTS OF VIEW, ANTIQUITIES, ETC.

The compactness—if we may use the expression—of the Isle of Wight, and the singular condensation of its beauties, which, like the charms of a fair woman, are compressed within a limited space and apparent to every gaze, render it a most delightful object of pilgrimage to the tourist whose "leisure hours" are few, and whose ambition, nevertheless, it is to examine thoroughly some selected portion of this "fair land of ours." It is easily explored, and every part is worth exploring. It supplies both the botanist, the geologist, and the antiquarian with an inexhaustible store of attractions. To the artist it offers the shadiest bowers and pleasantest nooks imaginable, and something, too, of the primeval grandeur of Nature in its long sea-wall of glittering chalk. Before, however, entering upon a description of its wonders, it is necessary we should indicate to the tourist the routes by which they may be best investigated, and supply such general information as may assist him in his island rambles.

ROUTE I .- RYDE TO NEWPORT.

BRANCH ROUTES.
Wootton to Arreton.
Newport to West Cowes.

Newport to Osborne and East Cowes. Newport to Godshill. Newport to Brixton

ROUTE IL-NEWPORT TO FRESHWATER GATE.

Branch Routes. Calbourne to Newtown. Calbourne to Brixton Freshwater Gate to Yarmouth.

COAST ROUTE.

Freshwater Gate to Yarmouth.

ROUTE III .- FRESHWATER GATE TO VENTNOR.

BRANCE ROUTES.
Brook to Newtown.
Chale to Newport.
Niton to Arreton.

Ventnor to Godshill.

Ventnor to Newchurch.

COAST ROUTE.

Freshwater Gate to Ventnor

ROUTE IV .- VENTNOR TO RYDE.

Brance Routes Shanklin to Godshill. Sandown to Arreton. Brading to Newport. Brading to Bembridge. Brading to St. Helen's. Ryde to West Cowes. Ryde to Arreton,
Ryde to St. Helen's.
Ryde to Newchurch.
COAST ROUTES.
Ventnor to Ryde.
Ryde to West Cowes.
Ryde to Yarmouth

Most of the ROUTES and BRANCH-ROUTES thus set forth will be amply elucidated in the following pages, but for the greater convenience of the tourist, we subjoin some Itineraries, which limit the examination of the island to shorter periods of time. The foregoing division is intended for the traveller who has a month's leisure at his command, but a general view of the principal points of interest may, of course, be obtained in three or four days.

FOUR DAYS' ITINERARY .-- FROM RYDE.

The Railway is now open to Ventner.

3013--

First Day. Miles.	Miles.						
From Ryde to Brading (Inns: New	From Shanklin to Luccombe 11						
Inn. The Wheatsheaf) . 4	Bonchurch (Ribband's Fa-						
Sandown (The Sandown	mily Hotel) 1						
Hotel, Star and Garter,	Ventnor (Royal, Marine, and						
King's Head) 2	Esplanade Hotels) 1						
Shanklin (Daish's, Hollier's,	respiration from						
Marine) 2}							
DIVERSIONS:-From Brading to St. Helen's, Bembridge, and Yaverland. From							
Shanklin to Ninham, America, and Apse.							
, , .							
SECOND DAY. Miles.	Miles.						
From Ventnor to Steephill 1	From Blackgang to Chale 1						
St. Lawrence 1	Shorwell 44						
Sandrock (Royal Sandrock	Brixton (Inns: The Five						
Hotel) 2	Bells, New Inn) 2						
Blackgang (Chine Hotel) . 1	l						
DrympstonsFrom Sandrock to Nit	on, From Blackgang to St. Catherine's						
Hill. From Brixton to the Chines on the							
1111 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	•••••						
•							
. THIRD DAY. Miles.	Miles.						
•							
. THIRD DAY. Miles.	Miles.						
THIRD DAY. Miles. From Brixton to Mottistone 2	Miles. From Freshwater to Yarmouth						
THIRD DAY. Miles. From Brixton to Mottistone 2 Brook (Im: The Sun) 1 Freshwater Gate (Albion, and	From Freshwater to Yarmouth (Inn: The George) 84 Shalifeet 4						
THIRD DAY. Miles. From Brixton to Mottistone . 2 . Brook (Inn : The Sun) . 1 . Freshwater Gate (Albion, and Plumbley's) 4	From Freshwater to Yarmouth (Inn: The George) 3½ Shalfeet 4 Carisbrook (Inn: The Eight						
THIRD DAY. Miles. From Brixton to Mottistone . 2 . Brook (Inn : The Sun) . 1 . Freshwater Gate (Albion, and Plumbley's) 4 . Needles Lighthouse . 32	Miles. From Freshwater to Yarmouth (Inn: The George) . 3\frac{1}{2} . Shalfleet 4 . Carisbrook (Inn: The Right Bells) 5\frac{1}{2}						
THIRD DAY. Miles. From Brixton to Mottistone 2 Brook (Inm: The Sun) 1 Freshwater Gate (Albion, and Plumbley's) 4 Needles Lighthouse 3 Alum Bay (Royal Hotel) . 1	Miles. From Freshwater to Yarmouth (Inn: The George) . 3½ . Shalifeet 4 . Carisbrook (Inn: The Eight Bells) 5½ . Newport (Hotels: The Bugle,						
THIRD DAY. Miles. From Brixton to Mottistone . 2 Brook (Inn: The Sun) . 1 Freshwater Gate (Albion, and Plumbley's) . 4 Needles Lighthouse . 3½ Alum Bay (Royal Hotel) . 1 Freshwater (Inn: The Red	Miles. From Freshwater to Yarmouth (Inn: The George)						
THIRD DAY. Miles. From Brixton to Mottistone 2 Brook (Inm: The Sun) 1 Freshwater Gate (Albion, and Plumbley's) 4 Needles Lighthouse 3 Alum Bay (Royal Hotel) . 1	Miles. From Freshwater to Yarmouth (Inn: The George) . 3½ . Shalifeet 4 . Carisbrook (Inn: The Eight Bells) 5½ . Newport (Hotels: The Bugle,						
THIRD DAY. Miles. From Brixton to Mottistone . 2 . Brook (Inn: The Sun) . 1 . Freshwater Gate (Albion, and Plumbley's) 4 . Needles Lighthouse . 3 . Alum Bay (Royal Hotel) . 1 . Freshwater (Inn: The Red Lion) . 2	Miles. From Freshwater to Yarmouth (Inn: The George)						
THIRD DAY. Miles. From Brixton to Mottistone . 2 . Brook (Im: The Sun) . 1 . Freshwater Gate (Albion, and Plumbley's) . 4 . Needles Lighthouse . 3½ . Alum Bay (Royal Hotel) . 1 . Freshwater (Inn: The Red Lion) . 2 FOURTE DAY. Miles.	Miles. From Freshwater to Yarmouth (Ins.: The George) . 3½ Shalfleet 4 . Carisbrook (Ins.: The Eight Bells)						
THIRD DAY. Miles. From Brixton to Mottistone	Miles. From Freshwater to Yarmouth (Inn: The George) . 3\frac{1}{2} Shalfleet 4 Carisbrook (Inn: The Right Bells) 5\frac{1}{2} Newport (Hotels: The Bugle, Warburton's. Inns: Star, etc.) 1 Miles. From Stapler's Heath to Arreton						
THIRD DAY. Miles. From Brixton to Mottistone	Miles. From Freshwater to Yarmouth (Inn: The George)						
THIRD DAY. Miles. From Brixton to Mottistone	Miles. From Freshwater to Yarmouth (Inn: The George) . 3½ Shalfeet 4 Caristrook (Inn: The Eight Bells) 5½ Newport (Hotels: The Bugle, Warburton's. Inns: Star, etc.) 1 Miles. From Stapler's Heath to Arreton (Inn: Hare and Hounds) . 2½ Ashey Down 2						
THIRD DAY. Miles. From Brixton to Mottistone	Miles. From Freshwater to Yarmouth (Inn: The George)						
THIRD DAY. Miles. From Brixton to Mottistone . 2 . Brook (Inn: The Sun) . 1 . Freshwater Gate (Albion, and Plumbley's) 4 . Needles Lighthouse . 3; . Alum Bay (Royal Hotel) . 1 . Freshwater (Inn: The Red Lion) . 2 FOURTH DAY. Miles. From Newport to West Cowes (Hotels: Marine and Fountain) and by ferry to East	Miles. From Freshwater to Yarmouth (Inn: The George) . 3½ Shalfeet 4 Caristrook (Inn: The Eight Bells) 5½ Newport (Hotels: The Bugle, Warburton's. Inns: Star, etc.) 1 Miles. From Stapler's Heath to Arreton (Inn: Hare and Hounds) . 2½ Ashey Down 2						
THIRD DAY. Miles. From Brixton to Mottistone . 2 Brook (Inn: The Sun) . 1 Freshwater Gate (Albion, and Plumbley's) . 4 Needles Lighthouse . 3½ Alum Bay (Royal Hotel) . 1 Freshwater (Inn: The Red Lion) . 2 FOURTH DAY. Miles. From Newport to West Cowes (Hotels: Marine and Fountain) and by ferry to East Cowes 5 Whippingham 3	Miles. From Freshwater to Yarmouth (Inn: The George) . 3½ Shalfleet . 4 . Carisbrook (Inn: The Eight Bells) 5½ . Newport (Hotels: The Bugle, Warburton's. Inns: Star, etc.) 1 Miles. From Stapler's Heath to Arreton (Inn: Hare and Hounds) . 2½ . Ashey Down 2 . Whitfield Wood, and Sea						
THIRD DAY. Miles. From Brixton to Mottistone . 2 . Brook (Inn: The Sun) . 1 . Freshwater Gate (Albion, and Plumbley's) . 4 . Needles Lighthouse . 3½ . Alum Bay (Royal Hotel) . 1 . Freshwater (Inn: The Red Lion) . 2 FOURTH DAY. Miles. From Newport to West Cowes (Hotels: Marine and Fountain) and by ferry to East Cowes 5 . Whippingham . 2 . Stapler's Heath 3	Miles. From Freshwater to Yarmouth (Inn: The George) . 3½ . Shalifect 4 . Carisbrook (Inn: The Eight Bells) 5½ . Newport (Hotels: The Bugle, Warburton's. Inns: Star, etc.) 1 Miles. From Stapler's Heath to Arreton (Inn: Hare and Hounds) . 2½ . Ashey Down 2 . Whitfield Wood, and Sea View 5						

"church. From Sea View to St. Helen's.

THREE DAYS' ITINERARY.-FROM RYDE.

FIRST DAY.			Miles.
From Ryde to Binstead	:	12 12 12 13	East Cowes, and by floating
SECOND DAY.			Miles.
	Mi	les.	From Alum Bay to the Needles . 1
From Newport to Carisbrook		1	Freshwater Gate 81
Calbourne (Inn: The Sun))	4	Brook 4
Freshwater		81	Mottistone 1
Alum Bay		2	Brixton 2
THIRD DAY.			Miles.
	Mi	les.	From Ventnor to Bonchurch 1
From Brixton to Blackgang .		7	Shanklin 8
St. Lawrence		81	Sandown 21
Steephill		1	Brading
Ventnor		1	Ryde 4

Coaches are available between Ventnor and Blackgang.

FOUR DAYS' ITINERARY.-FROM WEST COWES.

First Day.—To Gurnet Bay, 2 m.; Thorness, 2½ m.; Newtown, 3 m.; Shalfleet, 1 m.; Yarmouth, 4 m.; Freshwater, 2 m.; Alum Bay, 2 m.; Freshwater Gate, 3 m. SECOND DAY.—To Calbourne, 6 m.; Carisbrook, 4 m.; Newport, 1 m.; Gatcombe, 3 m.; Shorwell, 3 m.; Brixton, 2 m.;

THIRD DAY.—To Blackgang, 7 m.; Niton, 1 m; Sandrock, 1 m.; St. Lawrence, 2½ m.; Steephill, 1 m.; Ventnor, 1 m.; Bonchurch, 1 m.

FOURTH DAY.—To Shanklin, 8 m.; Sandown, $2\frac{1}{2} \text{ m.}$; Brading, 2 m.; Ryde, 4 m.; Wootton Bridge, $3\frac{1}{2} \text{ m.}$; Whippingham, 8 m.; East Cowes, 2 m.; and cross by floating bridge to West Cowes,

THREE DAYS' ITINERARY .- FROM WEST COWES.

First Day.—To Whippingham, 2 m.; Wootton Bridge, 3 m.; Ryde, 3½ m.; Brading, 4 m.; Sandown, 2 m.; Shanklin, 2½ m.; Bonehurch, 3 m.; Ventnor, 1 m.

SECOND DAY.—To St. Lawrence, 2 m.; Sandrock, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.; Blackgang, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.; Brixton, 6 m.; Mottistone, 2 m.; Brook, 1 m.; Freshwater Gate, 4 m.

Third Day.—Alum Bay, 8 m.; Freshwater, 2 m.; Yarmouth, 2 m.; Shalfleet, 4 m.; Newtown, 1 m.; Carlsbrook, 5 m.; Newport, 1 m.; West Cowes, 5 m.

APPROACHES TO THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

By London and South-Western Railway, from Waterloo Bridge, for (Portsmouth) Ryde; (Southampton) West Cowes; and (Lymington) Yarmouth.

By London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway, from London Bridge or Viotoria Stations, vid direct Mid-Sussex Line, for (Portsmouth) Ryde; and by steam-packet, to West Cowes.

FLIES.

The usual charges are—(including Drivers' Fees)—for a one horse carriage, 1s. 3d. per mile; 3s. per hour; £1 per day. For two horses, 1s. 3d. per mile; 5s. per hour; £1. 10s. per day.

HOTELS, INNS, ETC.

Alum Bay-Royal Alum Bay, The Needles, Hotels.

Arreton—Hare and Hounds, Inn.

Blackgang-The Chine, Hotel.

Bonchurch—Ribband's Family Hotel.

Brading-Bugle, Wheatsheaf, and New, Inns.

Brixton-New Inn; Five Bells, Inn.

Calbourne-The Sun, Inn.

Cowes, West-The Gloster, Aris, Vine, Fountain, etc., Hotels,

Freshwater-Red Lion, Inn.

Freshwater Gate-Plumbley's and Albion, Hotels.

Godshill-The Griffin, Inn.

Niton-Royal Sandrock, Hotel; Victoria, Baths.

Newport-Bugle, Warburton's, Hotels; Star, Wheatsheaf, Inns.

Ryde—Pier, Royal Kent, Yelf's, Royal York, Sivier's, Eagle, Esplanade, Hotels: Star. Inn.

Sandown-Sandown, Star and Garter, and Railway, Hotels.

Sea View-Crown, Inn.

Shanklin-Daish's, Hollier's, Marine, and Falcon, Hotels.

Ventnor—Royal, Marine, Esplanade, Terminus, Commercial, Hotels; Crab and Lobster, Globe, Inna.

Wootton Bridge-Sloop, Inn.

Yarmouth-The George, Hotel; Bugle, Inn.

POINTS OF VIEW.

Afton Down; Ashey Down; Bembridge Down; St. Catherine's Down; St. George's Down; Needles Down; Shanklin Down (from Cook's Castle); and generally, the principal hills of the island.

ANTIQUITIES.

ECOLESIASTICAL:—Arreton, Bonchurch, Brading, Calbourne, Carisbrook, Freshwater, Godshill, St. Lawrence, Mottistone, Shorwell, Shalfleet, Wootton, and Yaver land, Churches. Ruins of Quarr Abbey and Woolverton Chapel.

Carisbrook Castle.

Roman Villa at Carisbrook.

Ancient British Settlements at Rowborough, Gallibury, and Newbarns.

Celtic Tumuli on Chessel and Shalcomb Downs.

The Long Stone, or Cromlech, at Mottistone.

Manor Houses at Arreton, Chale, Sheat, Mottistone, and Yaverland.

Mansions at Northcourt and Swainstone.

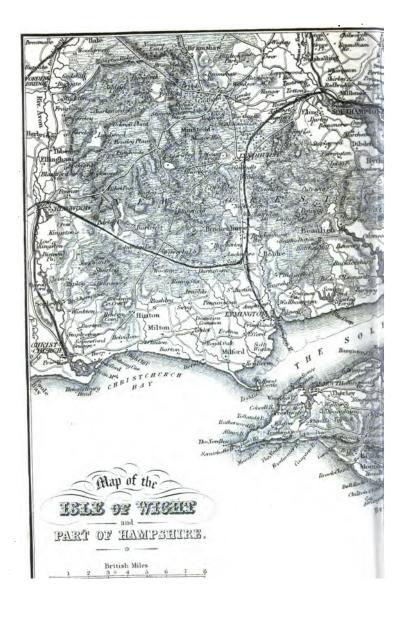
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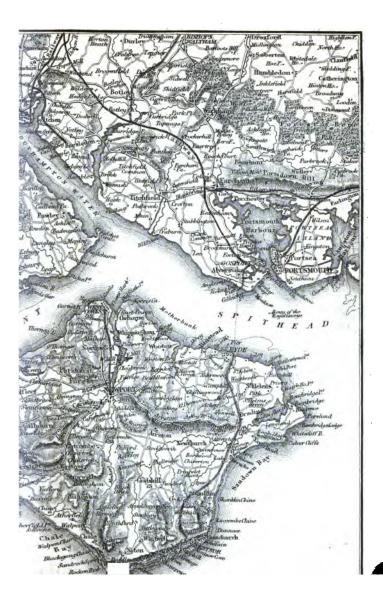
For further particulars relative to Railways, Coaches, and Steam-packets, consult Wayland's Penny *Time-Tables*, issued every month by Mr Wayland, Union Street, Ryde.

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RYDE.

Hotels: Pier, Kent, Yelf's, Sivier's, Crown, York, Eagle, and Esplanade. Inns: Star, Vine, Castle, etc. House-agents: Messrs. Wallis, Scott, Riddett, Marvin, Knight, Hancock, Cooper, and James. Baths: Victoria Pier, Kemp's, and Minter's. Banks: Hampshire and National Provincial Banking Companies.

Railway to Ventnoe, vid Brading, Sandown, Shanklin, and Wroxall. Coaches and Omnibuses to Newfort and Cariserook.

[Ryde to Binstead, 1½ m.; Quarr Abbey, 1½ m.; Wootton Bridge, 1 m.; Newport, 3½ m.]

So large a majority of visitors to the Isle of Wight enter it at its most agreeable approach, the town of Ryde, that it is from thence, as the most popular and convenient starting-point, we shall commence our explorations.

Its appearance, as seen from the Solent,* is eminently attractive. The hill-side on which it clusters presents an amphitheatre of pleasant villas, set round with trim gardens and belts of vigorous trees; out of which springs the slender spire of TRINITY CHURCH, on the left, and the less graceful one of St. THOMAS' CHURCH on the right. Leading up from the pier stretches the broad but somewhat precipitous Union Street, the principal thoroughfare of the town. To the right rises the handsome elevation of BRIGSTOCKE TERRACE, and almost beneath it, the neat mansion of the VICTORIA YACHT CLUB shews its long line of windows and miniature battery. Away to the west rolls the undulating shore, well wooded in many parts, and broken into by sequestered creeks and abrupt coves,—the view terminating agreeably with the Italian campaniles of OSBORNE. To the east we survey in succession the Esplanade, the Elizabethan turrets of APPLEY Towers-perched on a commanding ascent, the bold headline of SEA VIEW, and the wooded banks which contribute to the security of St. Helen's ROADS.

The approach to Ryde is one of its principal "lions,"-pre-

^{*} The channel here is about 4 miles wide. Bede derives the word Solent from solveo (quasi Solvent), "to loosen," in reference to the supposed separation of the island from the mainland by the action of natural causes.

2 RYDE.

senting itself in the form and fashion of an admirable PIER, whose extreme length is 2250 feet, and its breadth from 12 to 20 feet. It was commenced by a joint-stock company in 1813, and opened the following year, its length then being 1740 feet. In 1824 300 feet were added, and in 1833 it received a further addition. The pier-head and pavilion date from 1842. In 1856, and subsequently, further extensions took place; and recently a tramway has been laid down alongside for the conveyance of passengers, and of heavy goods to and from the shipping. A New Pier, "The Victoria," was commenced by the Steam Ferry Company, but never completed, and is now used for bathing.

Previous to the construction of Ryde Pier, embarkation or disembarkation was of the most inconvenient character, and the desagremens to which travellers were subjected have been humorously sketched by Fielding and Marryatt. The former stopped here for a few days on his voyage to Lisbon in 1753. On leaving the vessel he was put into a hoy, and on leaving the hoy was put into a small boat, which rowed as near as possible to the shore, and then committed him to the tender mercies of two sailors, upon whose shoulders he was borne to the dry land. At a later period, a horse and cart became agreeable substitutes for the shoulders of porters and sailors.

Fielding was not slow, however, despite of these difficulties, to appreciate the charming situation of this now fashionable watering-place. It is true that it could only boast of one butcher, whose stock of meat was limited; and that it could not supply "a single leaf of tea-for as to what Mrs. Humphrey's (his landlady) and the shopman called by that name, it was not of Chinese growth, but a tobacco of the mundungus species:" but its situation he considered "most delightful, and in the most pleasant spot in the whole island." "This pleasant village," he adds, "is situated on a gentle ascent from the water, whence it affords that charming prospect I have already described. Its soil is a gravel, which, associated with its declivity, preserves it always so dry that immediately after the most violent rain a fine lady may walk without wetting her silken shoes. The fertility of the place is apparent from its extraordinary verdure; and it is so shaded with large and flourishing elms that its narrow lanes are a natural grove or walk, which in the regularity of its plantation rises with the power of art, and in its wanton exuberance greatly lg it."

The ESPLANADE, formed in 1856-7, stretches along the seawall, and is 1200 feet in length by from 50 to 80 and 100 feet in width. The *sea-wall*, which is made of concrete faced with stone, is 9 feet thick at the base, and $19\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, of which 5 feet are under the surface of the shore.

The Public Buildings of the town are few and unimportant. The most pretentious is the Town Hall and Market House in Lind Street, erected in 1829-31, from the designs of an architect named Sanderson, and at an expense of £5000. The centre exhibits an Ionic portico, supported by a Doric colonnade. The market in the left wing is little used. The right wing is devoted to various offices, and the purposes of the Ryde Literary Institute. The Town Hall proper consists of two apartments which, by the removal of a partition, may be thrown into one 60 feet long by 26 feet wide.

Westward of the pier stands the Club House of the Royal Victoria Yacht Club—a neat building with a small battery, whose first stone was laid by the Prince Consort in 1846. It was, in 1864, enlarged and much improved by the addition of a new Italian façade with ornamental pillars, etc. The Club itself was established May 24, 1845, and enrols about seventy-five yachts, with an aggregate tonnage of 8000 tons. Entrance-fee, £5, 5s.; yearly subscription, £5, 5s. The regatta is held about the second week in August, and is followed, a week or two later, by a town regatta.

In Union Street the visitor will observe a covered promenade, bordered by shops, and terminating in a semi-circular vestibule, which bears the loyal appellation of the ROYAL VICTORIA ARCADE. It was built in 1835, from the designs of Westmacott, at the cost of £10,000.

Of the THEATRE (built in 1816), at the top of Union Street, it is only necessary to say that its stage was the scene of the last appearance of poor Mrs. Jordan, on her way to France in 1816, in search of retirement and repose.

The Infirmary is a commodious edifice, well adapted for its purposes, situated in Upper Ryde, on the road to Ashey. Through the exertions of a benevolent physician, the late Dr. Dodd, it was raised by voluntary subscriptions, in 1845. Accommodation is provided for fifty patients. The annual income averages £1500.

The Ecclesiastical Buildings are easily examined. St.

THOMAS'S CHURCH, in St. Thomas Street, a paltry specimen of Gothic, was erected in 1827 by George Player, Esq. The foundation stone of a new parish church was laid by H.R.H. Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein in August 1869, in Queen's Road. The architect is G. G. Scott, Esq., and the style Decorated Gothic.

St. James' Church, in Lind Street, erected as a proprietary chapel in 1829 by Alderman Hughes, is even uglier than its

neighbour, St. Thomas'.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, on the south-eastern crest of the hill, was erected in 1845, from the designs of Mr. Thomas Hellyer, a local architect. The style is Early English, and the interior is elegant. Tower and spire rise to a height of 146 feet.

The Church of St. Michael and all the Angels, at Swanmore, is a heavy monastic-looking building, erected in 1862.

The services conducted here are highly ritualistic.

The ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL (St. Mary's; architect, Mr. Hansom; built in 1845, at the sole cost of the Dowager Countess of Clare) is worth examination. The architecture is elaborately rich in ornament.

The Independent Chapel, in George Street, is a handsome edifice in the Grecian style, and lighted entirely from the roof. It was erected in 1855 at a cost of £3000. The new Baptist Chapel, in the same street, is a neat and chaste structure in the

Early English style.

The CEMETERY, consecrated in 1842 and enlarged in 1862, contains several handsome monuments, including one to the veteran Indian General Sir J. L. Caldwell, G.C.B. The WATERWORKS, at Ashey, having been found insufficient, additional works have lately been constructed at Knighton. The Isle of Wight Philosophical and Scientific Society occupy the old National Schools in Melville Street, where they have a Museum of Natural History and Antiquities.

It is interesting to notice the rapid growth of Ryde. In the reign of Richard II. it was burnt by the French as one of those places where "watch and ward" were kept in those troublous times for the defence of the island, and up to the commencement of the present century, it was nothing but a collection of fishermen's huts on the shore, and a few straggling cottages on the crest of the hill. It was then divided into Lower and Upper 'vde, and separated by a leafy screen of trees.

Ryde received a charter of incorporation in 1868.

Our route from RYDE to NEWPORT (the capital of the island) traverses a very agreeable, if not a very romantic country. "Its charms arise," says an Edinburgh reviewer, "from the sight of verdure and fertility spread over an undulating and well-wooded surface, many points commanding fine views of the sea, and particularly of the strait which separates the island from the coast of England." We advise the tourist to turn aside, however, from the main road, and cross the fields as far as Wootton Bridge.

Quitting Ryde, therefore, by the Spencer Road (observe, on the right, Westfield, the seat of Sir Augustus Clifford; and Ryde House), we turn off to the north-west by a footpath up hill and down hill, through pleasant meadows and green hedgerows, and, crossing the tiny brook which separates the parish of Newchurch from that of Binstead, climb the ascent which is crowned by Binstead Church (1½ mile). The quarries in this vicinity produce a species of limestone composed of comminuted shells held together by sparry calcareous cement, which yields a stone sufficiently firm for building purposes. This stone was largely employed by Bishops Walkelyn and William of Wykeham, in the erection of Winchester Cathedral. Freshwater shells abound here, and teeth and bones of mammalia, seedvessels and stems of aquatic plants often repay the geologist's well-directed inquiries.

The Church, dedicated to the Holy Cross, was rebuilt in 1842, from Mr. T. Hellyer's designs, and is a commendable specimen of Early English. The entrance-gateway exhibits a Norman door, and a curious sculpture, vulgarly known as "the Idol," of a grotesque demi-figure seated on a ram's head, preserved from the old Norman Church.

In the rear of the church, surrounded by beautiful grassy slopes, stands the villa of General Lord Downes, G.C.B.; and, in a delightful breadth of blooming garden, on the left, is the picturesque rectory-house.

The parish of BINSTEAD contained, in 1861, 486 inhabitants; 63 inhabited houses; and 1475 acres. The rectory is in the gift of the Bishop of Winchester.

Passing the church we enter, by a gate on the right hand, a long stretch of low oak-copses, commanding at several points the goodliest views imaginable of the gleaming Solent and the blue line of the Hampshire coast beyond. In the hollow to whir

we now descend (21 miles) lie the scanty remains of the once famous

QUARR ABBEY, anciently Quarraria, from the quarries in its neighbourhood. Out of its ruins have been constructed a deformed farm-house and its appendant buildings, and a large barn, whose walls are ancient, and which was, it is said, the monastic refectory. Remark a small building (to the east) with a Perpendicular door, and three arches in tolerable preservation; remains of a fine Decorated doorway, a moulded segmental arch, and "a nookshaft of excellent workmanship," may also be examined. Quarr Abbey was founded in 1132 by Baldwin de Redvers, afterwards Lord of the Island and Earl of Devon. He planted here a small colony of monks from the Benedictine abbey of Savigni in Normandy, which, in 1148, was attached to the Cistercian order. Quarr thus became the second Cistercian house established in England. It was dedicated by its founder to the Virgin Mary, and amply endowed with lands—an example which his successors imitated, so that, in due time, the Abbot of Quarr became one of the leading magnates of the island. By license from Edward III., the abbey, which was often exposed to the attacks of French sea-rovers, was fortified with a stone wall enclosing an area of 40 acres. The sea-gate and considerable portions of the wall may still be traced.

Many distinguished personages were buried at Quarr:—the founder, and his wife Adeliza; William de Vernon, lord of the island, who bequeathed £300 for the erection of a stately monument; and the Lady Cicely, second daughter of Edward IV., whose life, in its changes and contrasts, might well attract the attention of the romancist.

At the suppression of religious houses, the yearly revenue of Quarr was £181:15:2. In 1404 it was computed at £96, 13s. 4d. The abbey was purchased, and rudely demolished, by a Mr. John Mills of Southampton, whose son's widow, Mrs. Dowsabell Mills, became the mistress of Sir Edward Horsey, captain of the island. Sir Thomas Fleming, Lord Chief-Justice temp. James I., purchased the manor of her representatives, and in the Fleming family it still remains.

Among the numerous traditions attached to Quarr, the following is specially absurd:—"At a short distance south of the ruins of the abbey is a wood, formerly thickly timbered, but now only consisting of a few decayed oaks and brushwood; it is called

Eleanor's Grove, from a tradition that Eleanor of Guienne, queen of Henry II., was imprisoned at Quarr, and frequented this secluded spot, where, after death, it is related she was interred in a golden coffin, which is supposed still to be protected from sacrilegious cupidity by magical spells."

Continuing our ramble, we soon arrive at FISHBOURNE, a small collection of small huts at the mouth of Fishbourne Creek, or, as it is more commonly called, WOOTTON RIVER. At high waterfor the river is tidal as far as Wootton Bridge—the scene from this point is by no means devoid of beauty. The sloping banks are fringed with oak-copses, whose pendent branches are pleasantly reflected in the lucent waves shimmering beneath; which, above the causeway, broaden into an ample and tranquil lake.

The high road from Ryde to Newport crosses the creek at WOOTTON BRIDGE (Inn: The Sloop). A new bridge has recently been constructed here, and the approaches, which were awkward, have been very much improved. Crossing the bridge we ascend a steep hill, upon whose declivity clusters the little village of Wootton, while behind us stands the ivy-shrouded front of KITE HILL. On our left, a high tower rising above the richly-wooded uplands, belongs to FERN HILL, a "seat" of some pretensions, built (1791-1795) by the Right Hon. Thomas Orde, afterwards Lord Bolton, during his governorship of the island. Ascending the hill, we arrive at the picturesque OLD RECTORY (F. White Popham, Esq.), where are preserved some interesting relics of gentle "Izaak Walton," to whose family the late rector belonged.

At this point two roads branch off from our main route; that to the right leads, across green meadows, to Wootron CHURCH, and thence, through Barton, to East Cowes. The left road conducts us to ARRETON.

WOOTTON CHURCH, a long narrow edifice, consisting of a nave and chancel, was built by one of the De Insulas, or L'Isles, a famous old island family, long time lords of Wootton. It is dedicated to St. Edmund. Its points of interest are-a Norman doorway, with chevron mouldings, on the south; an Early English arch, which formerly opened into the chantry of St. Edmund the King; and the Early Decorated windows on the east and west. Observe the pulpit, temp. James I., and the memorial to Sir William Lisle, d. 1665. Sir William, by the way, was the royalist brother of the regicide, Sir John Lisle, one of Cromwell's peers, and a sturdy

Puritan, slain at Lausanne, after the Restoration, by two Irish bravoes. His widow, Dame Alice Lisle, was condemned by Judge Jeffreys (A.D. 1685), for having mercifully sheltered two fugitives from the fatal field of Sedgemoor. "She was put to death on a scaffold in the market-place of Winchester, and underwent her fate with serene courage."—(Macaulay).

WOOTTON (i.e., Wood-town) contains 524 acres. Population, in 1861, 79. The rectory, valued at £240, is in the gift of F. White Popham, Esq.

We now turn aside for a while from our Newport route, to

examine the road to Arreton (3 miles).

Branch Route-Wootton to Arreton.

On our right lie the green depths of QUARR Copse, affording some pleasant effects of light and shadow; on our left extend the grounds of Fernhill. Passing these "pleasant places," we turn aside to the left, and adopt a road which is agreeably picturesque, winding through deep banks clothed with verdure, with trailing ivy, and ferns, and grasses, and wild flowers. Crossing the Downs-those watch-towers of nature, from whence her disciples may survey all the wonders of vale, meadow, grove, and garden—we plunge abruptly into the sweet valley of ARRETON (population, 1880. Inn: Hare and Hounds), one of the fairest spots in the "Fair Island." Its CHURCH stands upon a slight ascent which rises gently from the road—affine old building, mainly Early English in style, but retaining many traces of the earlier Norman foundation in the tower-arch, and the windows of the west gable. The tower itself is Perpendicular, and strengthened by heavy buttresses; the double chancel, Early English, and a satisfactory specimen. Observe the aumbry, on the west side of the altar; and the remarkable brass, in the south chancel, date 1430, exhibiting the effigy of an armed knight, and an early English epitaph :-

> Here is y buried vnder this graue Harry Hawles his soul God saue Longe tyme steward of ye yle of Wyght Have mercy on hym God ful of myght.

A brass plate against a pillar in the south aisle commemorates, in uncouth rhymes, the good deeds of one William Serle, d. 1595.

There are several memorials to members of the Holmes family—especially that by Westmacott to Richard Fleming Worsley—and the churchyard is unusually full of noticeable inscriptions. One of the most interesting of these is to the memory of Elizabeth Wallbridge, the "Dairyman's Daughter," whose simple story was told so effectively by the Rev. Legh Richmond.*

Just beyond the Church stands the ancient Manor House. temp. James I, now occupied as a farm. The interior contains some excellent carving. From this point the tourist may ascend the chalk-hills, whose ridge exhibits several barrows of Anglo-Saxon date, and turning to the left, as if to cross St. George's Down, descend to the manor-house of EAST STANDEN, noticeable from its historical associations. The present building is of Georgian date, but occupies the site of the ancient residence of the Lady Cicely, second daughter of Edward IV., and a woman of singular beauty and merit. She stooped from her high estate, soon after her sister Elizabeth's marriage to Henry VII., to ally herself with John, Lord Wells, a gallant soldier about twice her own age. Left a widow in 1498, she chose for her second husband a man of still lower degree, one Thomas Kyme, of the Kymes of Lincolnshire, with whom she retired (circa 1504) to the Isle of Wight, and by whom she is said to have had two children, Richard and Margerie. In the tranquillity of East Standen she spent three quiet years. Her death took place on the 24th of August 1507, in the 38th year of her age. She was buried at Quarr Abbey, and commemorated by a stately monument.

South-east of Arreton is Haseley, where, during his captaincy of the island, resided the bold and unscrupulous Sir Edward Horsey. He died here, of the plague, in 1582.

[227 From Arreton a glorious walk along the crest of the chalk ridge—Arreton, Messly, Ashey, and Brading Downs—may be extended to the village of Brading, on the Ryde and Ventnor road. Or the tourist may stroll across St. George's Down to Shide, and thence, to Carisbedok or Newfort. A ramble of scarcely inferior interest may be made by way of Horringford, across the Yar or Main river, and passing the "Daithman's Daughtree's Cottage, to Sandows, and its beautiful Bay; or the traveller may proceed from Arreton, via Merston, to Godshill, and thence, through Whitwell, to St. Lawrence and the Undercliff.

In this neighbourhood the botanist may search for the Verbascum nigrum, Anthemis arvensis, and Daphne laureola. The high banks which shelter its "green and leafy lanes" are luxuriantly prodigal of clematis, woodbine, and polypody.\frac{1}{2}

^{*} The epitaph is from the pen of the late Mrs. W. C. Bousfield, well known as a poetess among her own friends.

MAIN ROUTE RESUMED—WOOTTON TO NEWPORT.

The country between Wootton and Newport is of a pleasing character, but scarcely calls for detailed description. The road crosses Wootton Heath; traverses the head of the small creek known as Kinc's Quay, from an old but erroneous tradition that its wooded shores afforded shelter to King John after his escape from the potent barons who had compelled his signature to Magna Charta; passes, on the right, the red brick buildings of the late Prince Consort's Farm, and after descending into the valley of the Medina, leaves behind it the respectable old mansion of Fairlee, and the recently constructed Newfort Cemeters. Then it crosses the Medina at Coppin's Bridge, and connects itself with High Street, the main thoroughfare of Newport.

NEWPORT.

Hotels: The Bugle, Warburton's Family Hotel. Inns: The Star, Green Dragon, Wheatsheaf, etc. Banks: London and County, National Provincial, and Hampshire Banking Company. Population about 8000.

AST RAIL to West Cowes. Omnibuses several times during the day between Newport and Ryde, and Newport and Ventner. Omnibuses to Freshwater every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday afternoon; and to Yarmouth, Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.

A Boar leaves Newport Quay for West Cowes every tide.

Market-Day: Saturday. Cattle market every alternate Wednesday.]

Newport receives its name from its modern relation to the ancient capital of the island, which, by most antiquaries, is placed at Carisbrook. There is good reason, however, to believe that it is of Roman foundation, and numerous relics of the imperial colonists have been discovered here. The plan of the town as it is, was laid out by Richard de Redvers, Earl of Devon and lord of the island, early in the reign of Henry the First, "apportionments being let off for building at one shilling 'a place'"—(Venables). From Richard de Redvers, third of the name, the rising town received its first charter; and the privileges then granted were confirmed and enlarged by the famous Lady of the Island, Isabella de Fortibus. Fifteen charters, in amplification of these original provisions, were successively granted by our Sovereigns, from Richard II. to Charles II.

The first charter of incorporation was granted by James I., who substituted for "the Bailiff of Newport" a mayor, twenty-four burgesses, and a recorder. This arrangement was modified after the Restoration, and a mayor, eleven aldermen, and an equal number of burgesses, appointed. By the Municipal Corporation Act (William IV.) the corporation was again re-constituted, and now consists of a mayor, six aldermen, and eighteen town-councillors—the latter of whom are elected by the inhabitants.

In August 1377 the prosperity of the town was seriously checked by a French invasion. The ravages of the marauders were so destructive that for two years " no tenant was resident in the town," and a couple of centuries passed before it rose to any degree of wealth or importance. In 1582 its inhabitants were almost decimated by the plague. "The road to Carisbrook (the mother-church) was blocked up by the dead-carts, and so crowded was the cemetery, that licence was accorded to the inhabitants to form a graveyard round their own church." But from this period the unfortunate town appears to have struggled into prosperity. A Town Hall and a Gaol were built, and an ordinary established, at which Sir John Oglander—an island-worthy, whose MSS, are full of curious details—had known "twelve knights and as many gentlemen to attend." Camden speaks of it as being, in his time, "a toune well-seated and much frequented, populous with inhabitants, having an entrance into the isle from the haven, and a passage for vessels of small burden unto the key."

Newport became, in 1648, the stage whereon was played out one of the most remarkable scenes in the terrible drama of the It had previously been disturbed from its propriety Civil War. by a silly attempt of Captain Burley, a royalist gentleman of Yarmouth, to provoke a re-action on behalf of Charles I. outbreak was quickly put down by a detachment of soldiers from Carisbrook, and Captain Burley was seized, tried at Winchester for high treason, and executed on the 2d of February. attachment of the majority of the inhabitants to the cause of the Parliament was not, however, to be questioned; and Newport was accordingly selected as the most convenient place for the negotiations commenced between the king and his opponents in September These negotiations took place in the Grammar School, the king occupying the house of a private citizen, his attendants being accommodated at the George Inn on the south side of High Street (now destroyed), and the Commissioners staying at the Bull (now the Bugle) Inn.

Newport has been represented in Parliament by several historic worthies: Lord Falkland in 1640—Admiral Sir Robert Holmes in 1678-89—Lord Cutts, one of Marlborough's soldiers, 1698—Lord Palmerston in 1807—and the Right Honourable George Canning in 1826. Here were born the learned antiquarian divine, *Thomas James*, in 1571; his nephew, an erudite controversialist, *Richard James*; and Sir *Thomas Fleming*, who rose from a low estate to the dignity of Lord Chief-Justice of England, temp. James I.

The first point of interest to which the tourist, in Newport, should direct his steps, is the new Church, dedicated to St. Thomas, and erected, 1854-7, at a cost of £12,000, and from the designs of Mr. Daukes. The old church dated from 1175. when it was erected by Richard de Redvers, and dedicated to the recently canonized Archbishop of Canterbury, Thomas à Becket. The memorials it contained are preserved in the new buildingan Early Decorated structure, of great beauty of proportion and unusual richness of detail. The tower at the west end is lofty and imposing. The nave is clerestoried, and there are gabled aisles and a chancel, north and south chapels, and north and south porches. The west doorway is elaborately ornamented, and the interior exhibits much admirable and thoughtful decoration. The PULPIT (from the old church) dates from 1633. carvings were the work of one Thomas Caper, whose device-a goat, in allusion to his name—may be seen on its back. Justice and Mercy figure on the sounding-board, which is lettered with a sentence from the Psalms :-- "Cry aloud, and spare not : lift up thy voice like a trumpet." On the sides are sculptured a curious personification of the Three Graces, the Four Cardinal Virtues, and the Seven Liberal Sciences-grammar, dialectics, rhetoric, music, arithmetic, geometry, astrology. Remark the monument to Sir Edward Horsey, formerly captain of the island (1565-82), presenting his effigy, clad in armour, beneath a rich painted and gilded canopy, and an epitaph which ascribes to him many more virtues than, we fear he possessed. The memorial (by Marochetti) erected by the queen to Charles the First's ill-fated daughter, the Princess Elizabeth, is chastely beautiful. It represents her as, according to tradition, she was discovered by her attendants, reclining in death upon her couch, her hands folded in prayer, and her face resting on the pages of an open Bible, a gift from her royal father. Her body was buried in the chancel

of Old Newport Church on the 20th of September 1650, but its resting-place was totally forgotten until, in 1793, some labourers engaged in digging a grave for the Honourable Septimus West, discovered the royal maiden's coffin. The place of interment was then indicated by a stone bearing a suitable inscription.

The window of painted glass, on the south side of the chancel, is dedicated to the memory of officers and soldiers slain in the Crimean war, who had formerly been stationed at Parkhurst. A medallion likeness, in white marble, of Prince Albert has been placed in the north aisle by the inhabitants of Newport. During a violent storm in the spring of 1866, the vane and a portion of the spire on which it stood, were blown down on a Sunday forenoon, and fell through the roof of the church; but, fortunately, the clergyman had, in consequence of the storm, dismissed the congregation without the usual sermon, and scarcely had he done so when the accident occurred. The top of the spire which was so carried off, has only recently been restored.

The Church of St. John, at Node Hill, on the road to Shide, is a neat but commodious structure in the Early English style. It was erected in 1837 at the cost of about £4500. At Barton village, on the east side of the town, is St. Paul's Church, a neat edifice in the Norman style, erected in 1844 at the cost of about £2000.

The Independents have a handsome chapel in St. James' Street, erected, in 1848, on the site of a chapel first erected in 1699, and rebuilt in 1777. It is in the Early English style, and cost, together with its school, nearly £4000. There is another Independent Chapel at Node Hill, a Baptist Chapel in Castlehold, a Roman Catholic Chapel in Pyle Street (where the exemperor and Empress of the French attended mass, when on a visit to Osborne, in August 1857), several Methodist, and other places of worship.

The Grammar School, founded in 1612 by Lord Chief-Justice Fleming, is a noticeable Jacobean mansion, much improved by the present head-master. The school-room remains in nearly the same condition as when it was occupied by Charles I. during the negotiations which resulted in the abortive treaty of Newport. It was here the unfortunate monarch was seized by Major Rolph and his myrmidons, November 30, 1648, and from hence he was hurried to Hurst Castle.

The Town Hall, from the designs of Nash, a semi-classical

structure, with Ionic portico and colonnade, was built in 1816. The lower portion is used as a market-house. The council-chamber is 30 feet long and 28 wide; the magistrates' room, 70 feet long by 30 feet wide.

The ISLE OF WIGHT LITERARY INSTITUTION is a handsome stone building at the corner of High Street and St. James' Square, erected in 1810 at the cost of about £3000. It has an extensive library, and a well supplied news room. The annual subscription is £2: 2s. The ISLE OF WIGHT MUSEUM, at the corner of St. James' Street and Crocker Street, contains a large and interesting collection of antiquities, fossils, etc., connected with the island; but, unfortunately, the arrangement and manner in which they are kept leave much room for improvement. In Lugley Street is The Blue School, established in 1761 for educating and clothing poor girls. In St. Thomas' Square, opposite the principal entrance to the church, is the Corn Exchange, which has recently been covered in and glazed.

Small vessels come up the river with the tide as far as Newport, and the number of warehouses in the neighbourhood of its small quay show that in this way a considerable trade is carried on. It is also the centre of a considerable trade with the surrounding country.

To the east of the town, on the road to Ryde, is the Lace Factory, which formerly employed about 200 hands in the manufacture of Isle of Wight lace; but this branch of business having ceased to be remunerative, the establishment has lately been closed.

About 2 miles below the town, on the west bank of the river, are the extensive cement works of Messrs. Francis Brothers and Co. of Nine Elms, London, who employ here about 100 hands in the manufacture of Portland and Medina cements. There are several nurseries about the town.

The position of Newport, in a gentle valley, watered by the Lugley and the Medina, and sheltered by a cincture of noble downs, whose grassy slopes are constantly dappled with shifting shadows, cannot but commend itself to the tourist's attention

"Set in the midst of our meridian Isle,
By wandering heaths and pensive woods embraced,
With dewy meads, and downs of open smile,
And winding waters, naturally graced,
The rural capital is meetly placed.

Newport, so long as to the blue-eyed deep
Thy river by its gleamy wings is traced,
Be it thine thy portion unimpaired to keep?"—Edmund Peel.

The neighbourhood abounds in pleasant rambles, and the Branch Routes we are about to indicate will conduct the traveller into a wonderful series of agreeable landscapes.

NEWPORT TO PARKHURST FOREST.

We leave Newport by St. James' Street, cross the shining waters of the Lugley, and passing the site of the ancient priory of Holy Cross, commence our ascent of Honey or Hunny Hill. The House of Industry, established by Act of Parliament in 1770 for "the maintenance and employment of the poor of the Isle of Wight, by a general consolidation of the poor-rates"—the prototype, in fact, of the new poor law system—is now conspicuous on our right. We next arrive at the Albany Barracks, named after the Duke of York and Albany, Commander-in-chief, and erected in 1798—a congeries of red brick buildings which, however useful, are by no means ornamental. The paradeground is of great extent, and the barracks themselves are capable of accommodating between 2000 or 3000 soldiers.

Just beyond stands the PARKHURST PRISON, which was established in 1838 as a "General Penitentiary for Juvenile Offenders;" but owing to the establishment of reformatories in various parts, it came to be less required for its original purpose, and the juveniles have been removed. At present the building is used as a general prison for convicts; but it has for some time been in contemplation to break up the establishment altogether.

Away to the westward spreads the leafy demesne of PARK-HURST FOREST—a "cantle" of the old royal Park of Watchingwell, the first royal chase established in England *—still retaining the appellation of "Forest," though its primeval grandeur has entirely disappeared, and it now mainly consists of large plantations of stunted oaks and young firs. It offers, nevertheless, many pleasant walks; many rambles under green leaves,

.* It is mentioned in Domesday Book as the King's Park, and extended from the Medina to Newtown river, east to west, and from the Solent to the Chalk Downs, north to south.

and through blossomy glades; and the tourist's imagination will, perhaps, people it again with "the antlered herd," as in the days when James I. and Prince Charles hunted in the forest, and "killed a bocke"—(Aug. 2, 1609. Vide Parish Registers of Carisbrook).

COWES AND NEWPORT RAILWAY.

This convenient line of railway now connects the towns of Cowes and Newport. About midway is NORTHWOOD (population in 1861, 6534, including West Cowes), whose Church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, remained a chapelry to Carisbrook until the reign of Henry VIII. Its general characteristics are Transition-Norman, and the south door is Norman, with a zigzag moulding. It has recently been partially rebuilt and a new tower and spire added.

WEST COWES.

[Population, 5482. Hotels: The Gloster, on the Parade (late the Royal Yacht Squadron House), Aris, Vine, Fountain, Globe, George, and Dolphin,]

Leland speaks somewhat bombastically of the two forts established by Henry VIII in 1539, on the eastern and western headlands of the Medina estuary:—

"The two great Cows that in loud thunder roar, This on the eastern, that the western shore, Where Newport enters stately Wight."

From the erection of this small castle, whose materials were obtained out of the ruins of the famous Abbey of Beaulieu, dates the history of WEST COWES, though its growth was slow, and even in Charles the First's time it contained but half a dozen houses. The advantages afforded by its commodious harbour became, however, gradually appreciated, and Sir John Oglander tells us that, in 1620, he had seen 300 ships there at anchor. In 1811, the port possessed 141 vessels or 4230 tons; in 1857, 168 vessels, or 8000 tons; and in 1866, 215 vessels, or 11,100 tons. The receipt of customs rose from £2348 in 1846, to £3634 in 1865.

The world-famous Ship-Building Yards of the Messrs

White were originated in 1815. The MEDINA DOCK was built in 1845; it is 330 feet long by 62 feet wide. The vessels launched by this enterprising firm are celebrated for their seagoing qualities.

As a watering-place the popularity of West Cowes dates from the establishment of the ROYAL YACHT CLUB in 1812, and the foundation of a Club House in 1815. But its facilities for seabathing were appreciated at an earlier period. A rhymester, named Henry Jones, in a poem dedicated to the glorification of the Isle of Wight, and published in 1760, exclaims—

> "No more to foreign baths shall Britain roam, But plunge at Cowes, and find rich health at home."

The ROYAL YACHT CLUB includes about 150 members, and registers 99 yachts, which employ upwards of 1400 seamen, and presents a total of 10,000 tons. Each member has a warrant from the Admiralty to carry the St. George's ensign, and the yachts are admitted into foreign ports free of port-dues. The yachting season lasts from May to November. The Regatta takes place annually on the 21st of August, and two following days, and usually under the immediate patronage of Royalty. Entrance-fee, £15; annual subscription, £8.

The Castle was purchased by the Club in 1856, and has been refitted and repaired at a considerable expense. For a long period it had simply served as a pleasant residence for a sinecure Governor. During the Commonwealth and Protectorate it was chiefly made use of as a state prison, and here Sir William Davenant, during his incarceration, wrote a portion of his epic of "Gondibert." A small garrison occupied it during the Revolutionary War.

The ROYAL LANDINGS at Cowes have been numerous. Henry VIII. disembarked here in 1538, and proceeded to Appuldurcombe, on a visit to his favourite Richard Worsley, captain of the island. On August 2, 1609, it was visited by James I. and Prince Charles, on their way to enjoy the pleasures of the chase in Parkhurst Forest; and on the 27th August 1618, by Prince Charles alone, who afterwards patronized with his presence a military display. Charles I. landed here, September 22, 1647, as a prisoner, on his way to Carisbrook; and his children, the Princess Elizabeth and the young Duke of Gloucester, on Tues-

day, August 13, 1650. The Duke of York, afterwards James II., was here in 1673.

Morland, the artist, resided at West Cowes for some months, in 1799. Sir Charles Fellowes, the Lycian traveller, was also one of its more distinguished residents until his recent and much-lamented death. He erected the row of handsome houses known as The Terrace on the Marine Parade, and was unceasingly active in promoting the prosperity of the town.

Beyond the Castle, and extending along the shore of the Solent is THE GREEN, which has been recently laid out and presented to the inhabitants by G. R. Stephenson, Esq., and forms an agreeable promenade.

The Old Church of West Cowes (a chapelry of Northwood and a perpetual curacy in the gift of the Vicar of Carisbrook) was built in 1653, and consecrated, after the restoration of the Anglican Church, in 1662, by Morley, bishop of Winchester. In 1811, it was enlarged and deformed, at the cost of George Ward. Esq. of Northwood Park, from the designs of Nash, by whom the hideous tower was added as a mausoleum for the Ward family The new church, the foundation-stone of which was laid 2d May 1867, was opened on 28th May 1868. The Chapel of the HOLY TRINITY, on the West Cliff, was founded in 1832 by Mrs. Goodwin. Its architect was a Mr. Bramble, of whose genius this structure affords no striking evidence. The NATIONAL SCHOOLS were erected in 1821, on ground presented by the late Mr. Ward. The Dissenters possess various places of worship—the Independents. in Union Road, the Wesleyans, in Birmingham Road, and there is a Roman Catholic Chapel (dating from 1796) in Carvel Lane.

Above the town, on the crest of the hill, stands the commodious Italian mansion, of stone, of NORTHWOOD PARK, the seat of W. G. Ward, Esq., the lord of the manor.

[A pleasant walk along the Marine Parade leads to a house, quaintly named EGYPT, now converted into a large boarding-school. From this point may be enjoyed a surprisingly beautiful prospect of the Hampshire coast, Eaglehurst and Calshot Castle, and the mast-thronged Solent. The ramble may be continued to Gurner Bay, where Charles II. landed in 1671 on his way to Yarmouth. The tin-trade is supposed by some authorities to have been carried on between a port which formerly existed here and Leap on the opposite shore. On the uplands above stands Woodvale (Admiral Ffarington). The low cliffs in the vicinity of Thorness Bay consist of Bembridge limestone, and a few fossils may occasionally be obtained. The tourist may here ascend from the shore by Whippence Farm into the high road, and return to West Cowes through Lower Cockleton.

The return to Newport may be varied by descending to the river bank at WERROR

FARM, crossing the Medina to the FOLLY INN (notable for its oyster banqueta), ascending into the East Cowes road, and so into Newport vid Fairlie.]

NEWPORT TO OSBORNE AND EAST COWES.

The principal points of interest in this short but agreeable route (5 miles) are quickly enumerated. Fairlie is an old and unpretending mansion, formerly occupied by a branch of the ancient Oglander family, and pleasantly situated on the uplands, above the winding river. The neat cottages erected by Her Majesty and the late Prince Consort on their estates, and the late Prince Consort's farm-buildings, are seen on our right. From various points we command very good views of the river and valley of the Medina.

A road on the left descends the hill-side to WHIPPINGHAM (population, 3915—i.e., Wipinga's ham or settlement)—a parish which includes in its area of 5208 acres East Cowes and a considerable portion of the Osborne estate. The Church was rebuilt in 1860 by Mr. A. J. Humbert, under the direction of the late Prince Consort, who took a special interest in the work. It is a cruciform structure, Transition-Norman in style, with an aisled chancel, and large central tower surmounted by a spire. The interior is neat and chaste, and in the chancel is a white marble monument, by Theed, to the late Prince, erected by Her Majesty. Two angels are represented holding an immortelle, and crowning a medallion bust of the Prince. The monument records that it "is placed in the Church, erected under his direction, by his broken-hearted widow, Queen Victoria. 1864." In the interior is also a plain memorial to Dr. Arnold's father.

A pretty rural lane now runs parallel for about three-quarters of a mile with the East Cowes road, and eventually joins it near one of the principal entrances of

OSBORNE.

This royal manor was anciently called Austerbourne or Oysterbourne, and derives its name, it is said, from the "oyster-beds of the Medina." From the Bowermans, an old island-family not yet extinct, the estate passed into the

hands of one Eustace Mann, who, during the troubles of the Civil War, buried a mass of gold and silver coins in a coppice still known as Money Coppice, and having forgotten to mark the spot, was never afterwards able to recover his treasure. Mr. Blachford married his grand-daughter, and transmitted the estate to his heirs. From Lady Isabella Blachford it was purchased by Her Majesty in 1840, and it has since been enlarged by the addition of Barton and other demesnes until it includes an area of upwards of 5000 acres,-bounded, north by the Solent, south by the Ryde and Newport road, east by the inlet of King's Quay, and west by the Medina. The stone mansion, built by Mr. Blachford. was pulled down when the Queen became its possessor, and the present noble house erected, in the Italian style, under the direction of Mr. J. Cubitt. The campanile is 90 feet high, the flag-tower 112. The royal apartments are adorned by a large and choice collection of statuary and paintings, and look out upon terraced gardens, and a breadth of lawny slope which stretches to the very margin of the Solent. The surrounding grounds are of considerable beauty, and the farm is benefited by the introduction of every modern improvement. The best view of Osborne is obtained from the water. Neither the house nor grounds are opened to the public.

The manor of Barton, or Burton, lies to the east. An Oratory was founded here in 1272 by John de Insula and Peter de Winton, respectively the rectors of Shalfleet and Godshill, for the reception of an arch-priest, six chaplains, and a clerk, of the Augustinian order. Its lands were granted in the fifteenth century to Winchester College; from whose authorities they were purchased by Her Majesty. The head steward of the royal estates resides in Barton Court House, recently rebuilt, but still retaining its characteristic Tudor front.

The road skirts the Osborne estate for a considerable distance. Near the principal entrance, and adjoining the road which descends through East Cowes Park (an unfortunate building speculation) to East Cowes, stands the pretentious gateway of East Cowes Castle (Dowager Viscountess Gort), a tawdry specimen of Georgian Gothic, erected by Nash, the Regent Street architect, for his own residence. The grounds are admirably arranged. A noble conservatory, 250 feet long, is a splendid adjunct. The picture gallery and library are richly fitted up.

Lower down the hill, on the right, is SLATWOODS (the resi-

dence of B. Peacock Esq), which the tourist will regard with more than ordinary interest as the birthplace of the great and good Dr. Arnold (June 13, 1795). His father was collector of customs at East Cowes, and died here in 1801. The great historian and educational reformer never forgot the scene of his earlier days, and from the large willow-tree—still remaining in the grounds—transplanted slips successively to Laleham, Rugby, and Fox How.—(Canon Stanley's Life and Letters of Arnold).

A private road, passing SPRING HILL (W. G. Shedden, Esq.), ascends to Norris Castle (Robert Bell, Esq.), a noble castellated mansion, built for Lord Henry Seymour by Sir J. Wyattville. Its ivy-shrouded front is bold and picturesque; and the glorious prospects which it commands of Southampton Water, and the spires and masts beyond—of the deep shadowy masses of the New Forest—and the greenly-wooded coast of the island even to St. Helen's, are eminently striking in their constantly varying effects of light and shade.

George IV. was received here by Lord Henry Seymour in 1819, and it was a favourite residence of Her Majesty, while Princess Victoria. The Duchess of Kent occupied it in the summer of 1859.

Retracing our steps, we plunge suddenly into the squalid streets of EAST COWES (population, 1954. Hotel: The East Medina), where it will be unnecessary to detain the tourist for any lengthened period. Of East Cowes Castle, which Henry VIII. constructed upon the ruins of a cell attached to the abbey of Beaulieu, and known as East Shamblord, there are no remains; but its position is still known as Old Castle Point. (Shamblord, in the reign of Edward III., was one of the three principal ports of the Island.) Mr. Hamilton White has a shipbuilding establishment below the Queen's private landing-place, called Falcon Yard. A floating bridge connects East and West Cowes.

The Church of East Cowes, dedicated to St. James, has recently been taken down and a new edifice erected in its place, from plans prepared by Mr. Hellyer of Ryde, and approved of by her Majesty.

The tourist may return to Newport by boat if the tide permits; or keep along the river-bank to the Folly Inn, cross to Werror Farm, ascend the slope to Northwood Church, and thence, by way of Parkhurst, "regain the capital of the island."

NEWPORT TO GODSHILL

We are inclined to consider the road from Newport to Godshill as one of the most picturesque in this part of the Wight. On emerging from the town-leaving behind us, on our right, the church of St. John's—we quickly descend to SHIDE BRIDGE. on the Medina—a spot of some importance in the earlier history of the island—cross the Medina, and traverse the romantic valley that here breaks through the great barren of the central range of chalk hills. We follow the course of the river with but little variation until Blackwater is reached. Here the valley opens upon a smiling expanse of grassy plains, and the undulating downs roll far away to the east, like the crest of some enormous wave. At the base of Pan Down may be noted the plain brick building of STANDEN HOUSE. To the right extend the leafy groves of Gatcombe, clustering in a pleasant valley, and watered by the winding river. Observe GATCOMBE HOUSE (Mrs. Estcourt), and the square gray tower of GATCOMBE CHURCH, rising conspicuously and gracefully above their environment of ancient trees. In due time we reach PIDFORD HOUSE, about 3 miles from Newport, where a road diverges to Gatcombe, and another road, or lane, a short distance beyond, to Sheat Farm, and thence south-ROOKLEY, and its little schoolhouse, is our ward to Chillerton. next point. Here we have a choice of routes. The road to the left skirts the sloping sides of Rookley Down, and passes some sequestered farmsteads on its way to Godshill, affording some noble vistas of the southern downs, and the distant hill (of ferruginous sand) upon which Godshill Church raises its ancient tower, like a venerable landmark of the past. On our way we may endeavour to collect the fantastic navel-wort (cotyledon umbilicus), Tanacetum, and Datura stramonium. The other road at the Chequers Inn divides again,—one branch, by a circuitous route, reaching Godshill; the lane to the right crossing Bleak Down, and proceeding by way of Lashmere Pond-an excellent locality for the botanist-to Niron.

Let us suppose that we have arrived at GODSHILL (population, 1215. Inn: The Griffin). This, the "most romancy" (as ' Aubrey would say) of the island-villages, abounds in bloom 'eafiness, out of whose balmy depths rises the rugged church-

crested hill, its abrupt sides studded with irregular cottages, and broken into flowery rifts and chasms. The Church, dedicated to All Saints, is worth a visit, as well on account of its architectural merits and interesting memorials, as of its admirable and striking position. A panorama, only to be described by a poet, greets the spectator's eye from this insulated point. "To the north the gaze embraces the whole of the vale of Newchurch, with the undulating ridge of the chalk downs beyond, ending towards the valley of the Medina in the abrupt slope of St. George's The white cliffs of Culver are just descried over some rising ground to the right; to the left we have the ridge separating the valleys of the Yar and Medina, and the bold line of chalk downs which here take a due southerly direction. To the south the view is more varied. The northern front of the southern chalk range, with its bold projecting spurs, and sinuous valleys lies before us. Appuldurcombe, or Week Down, with its shattered obelisk, bold wall of cliff (the northern face of the firestone stratum, which gives its picturesque character to the Undercliff), and rich hanging woods, rising immediately in front over the scattered houses and leafy knolls of the village; to the west is the huge mass of St. Catherine's, marked by the twin pharoses, and the slender Alexandrian pillar; to the east rises the more picturesque outline of Shanklin Down, with its belt of timber half concealing its cliffs, on the summit of which stands the modern ruin of Cook's Castle"-(Venables).

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH is a cruciform structure, with a western Perpendicular tower, so like to those of Carisbrook and Chale, that it was probably erected by the same architect. The two transepts are supplemented by small chapels. On the gable of the south transeptal chapel stands a singular SAINTS' or SANCTE BELL* turret. The porch contains two tablets blazoned with inscriptions—one in Latin, the other a versified translation—in honour of Richard Gard, who liberally endowed the village school, †

"The needy raised,
And by the latest memory will be praised."

^{*} This bell was rang when the host was lifted up at the verse "Holy, Holy, Lord God of Sabaoth."

[†] Godshill once possessed an excellent grammar school, the chief in the island, founded in 1595 by Richard Andrews.

Many remarkable memorials demand our attention in the interior, which is spacious, lofty, and imposing. The best, perhaps, is the rich altar-tomb, temp. Henry VIII., with fretted canopy, of Sir John Leigh and his wife Mary. The recumbent alabaster figures are well executed. Observe, also, the kneeling figures of Sir James Worsley and his wife Anne; the memorial to James Worsley, captain of the island, d. 1595, and his two sons.—

"Sorte perempti Prepropera, infesti pulveris igne jacent,"

slain in boyhood by an accidental explosion of gunpowder in the gate-house at Appuldurcombe. The huge sarcophagus, with its busts and figures, erected by Sir Robert Worsley for himself and his brother Henry, and the pretentious monument to Sir Richard Worsley, the last male of his famous line, erected by the late Earl of Yarborough, who married Sir Richard's niece, may both be examined to be—condemned.

Godshill was one of the six churches with which William Fitz-Osbert, after the Norman Conquest, endowed his favourite abbey of Lire, in Normandy. Charles I. presented it to Queen's College, Oxford. It was much injured by lightning in January 1778. A tradition (of no uncommon character) attempts to account for the peculiar name of the village. Its builders first proposed to erect it at the foot of the hill, but every morning found the preceding day's work undone, and their materials carried to the summit. After a few days' perseverance they wisely resolved to struggle no longer against the invisible workmen, and built the church on the site indicated by the spirits, where it still stands—to all the country side around a stately beacon of the Christian faith.

Dr. Henry Cole, a true "Vicar of Bray," who changed from Protestantism to Roman Catholicism, and back again, according as Mary or Elizabeth sat upon the throne, and who "damn'd himself to everlasting fame" by consenting to preach the sermon when Cranmer was burnt, was born at Godshill.

[A day or two may be agreeably spent in examining this delightful locality. The road to VENTNOR passes SANDFORD (where the Anthemis Arvensis occurs), Wroxall, and crossing the Downs, suddenly descends to the plateau of the Undercliff. The walk to WHITWELL and ST. LAWRENCE may also be commended; and an excursion should not fail to be made to Shanklin, by way of Sandford, French Mill, Whitely Bank, and Hungerberry Copse.]

NEWPORT TO CALBOURNE, 51 Miles.

From Newport we strike forward at once for Carisbrook (see post), but neglecting for the nonce its triple attractions—its church, its castle, and Roman villa-we turn aside, on the right, for Alvington or Bowcombe Down (Beau-combe, the fine valley), and climb its abrupt acclivity. In the hollow beneath us, towards the north, lies the manor-house of Alvington, backed, so to speak, by the young oak-coppices and dark-green fir-clumps of Parkhurst Forest. At PARK CROSS, 21 miles, a road, right, branches off to Thorness, and thence by Tinker's Lane and Lower Cockleton into West Cowes; another, left, crosses the chalk hills to Bowcombe Farm. Continuing our route we reach (at 4 miles from Newport) the grounds and mansion of Swainston (Lady Simeon), included in the manor of Swainston, a manor anciently attached by King Egbert (A.D. 826) to the see of Winchester, and retained by the bishops until John de Pontissera yielded it up to Edward I. upon "mild compulsion." The manor was afterwards in the hands of the Montacutes, earls of Salisbury, the king-making Earl of Warwick, Clarence brother of Edward IV. and his victim, and the countess of Salisbury, beheaded in her gray hairs by Henry VIII. The countess's grand-daughter received the forfeited estates from the generosity of Queen Mary, and bestowed them and her hand upon Sir Thomas Barrington, from whom they have descended by marriage to their present proprietor. The house, a square stone mansion, about half a century old, contains some Early English fragments (ecclesiastical in character) of the ancient episcopal residence. The demesne is richly wooded, and to the north lies WATCHINGWELL, a portion of the old royal chase of Parkhurst Forest. Southward runs a picturesque lane to ROWRIDGE (where, in the neighbouring copses, may be found the beautiful Calamintha sylvatica, and on the downs several varieties of orchides), and across the hills to GALLI-BURY and ROWBOROUGH, the sites of some ancient Celtic pitvillages.

At a mile and a half from Swainston we gain the interesting village of CALBOURNE (population, 728. Inn: The Sun), partly situated round a pleasant green, adorned by its church and

parsonage, and watered by the stream—the CAUL-BOURNE—from which it takes its name. All about this most charming village lie quarries, large and small, of freshwater limestone, where excellent specimens of the fossils peculiar to these strata may readily be obtained, and the botanist should be on the look out for the Orchis ustulata, Inula helenium, Verbena officinalis, Neottia nidus-avis, and Bupleurum rotundiflorium, of which some fine plants are often procurable.

The Church, dedicated to All Saints, was much altered and enlarged in 1836 by the late Sir Richard Simeon, to whom we owe the north porch and the north transept (the Simeon mausoleum), in the Early Decorated style. The Early English chancel and south aisle are both ancient. Remark the east window, two separate lancet lights, surmounted by a foliated circle. In a slab inserted in the pavement of the south aisle is a good brass effigy of an armed knight, temp. Edward III., supposed to commemorate one of the Montacutes, lords of Swainston. A brass plate affixed to the north wall of the chancel is inscribed to the memory of the puritan minister of Calbourne, the "reverend, religious, and learned preacher, Daniel Evance," with an anagram on his name, "I can deal even."

"Who is sufficient for this thinge,
Wisely to harpe on every stringe,
Rightly divide the word of truth
To babes and men, to age and youth.
One of a thousand where he 's found,
So learned, pious, and profound —
Earth has but few—there is in Heaven
One who answers, 'I can deal even.'"

The rectory of Calbourne, valued at £464 is in the gift of the Bishop of Winchester. Dr. Hopton Sydenham, a kinsman of Sydenham the Roundhead soldier, and Sydenham the physician, enjoyed the living from 1638 to 1648.

A short distance below the church, its grounds skirted by Lynch Lane (leading to Calbourne Bottom, and across the downs to Brixton), stands Westover, a modern house of no great pretensions, founded by the Holmes family, and recently occupied by their representative by marriage, the present Earl of Heytesbury (the Hon. W. Ashe A'Court, who assumed the name of Holmes on his marriage with the daughter and heiress of Sir

Leonard Worsley Holmes). The late Lord Heytesbury was governor of the Isle of Wight from 1851 to 1857, when he was succeeded by the Right Honourable Lord Viscount Eversley, the present governor.

[From Calbourne the tourist may prolong his excursion by way of Newbridge (across the Newton river), Stoneover, Wellow, and Thorley, to Yarmouth, 6 miles; or he may turn aside at Newbridge, and proceed through the river-watered meador of SHALFLEET, 8 miles. Through Lynch Lane and Calbourne Bottom to BRIXTON, 33 miles, will be found a delightful walk. From Calbourne to Freshwater Gate, 6 miles, is an excursion of great interest and surprising beauty.]

NEWPORT TO KINGSTON, vid GATCOMBE.

Six miles of woodland, meadow, and rugged heath; six miles of agreeable, if not particularly striking scenery, will be enjoyed by the traveller from Newport to Kingston, especially if he be not one of those who go "from Dan to Beersheba" to find, in their ignorance, that "all is barren." As we leave Newport and its canopy of smoke—out of which, in simple beauty, rises the tall tower of the new church—in our rear, the gray walls and conspicuous keep of Carisbrook Castle rise prominently on their insulated hill, and soon we penetrate the orchards of Whitcombe, clothing the green slopes with an admirable luxuriance of leaf and blossom. Just before we enter the park of Gatcombe, we pass, on our left, a lane, leading into the Blackwater road, which bears the appellation of Sandy Lane. A romantic road, on the right, leads to the sequestered village of Gatcombe (population, 260)—the gate, or mouth, of the combe, or valley.

GATCOMBE CHURCH, dedicated to St. Olave, raises its Perpendicular pinnacled tower above a mass of foliage, and in a dell of tranquil loveliness. A new chancel was added in 1865. It contains a remarkable wooden effigy of an armed knight, apparently of the time of Edward I., and commemorating, perhaps, one of the Esturs, anciently lords of the manor. The tradition among the villagers has long represented it as a figure of St. Rhadegund.

The rectory of Gatcombe is enjoyed by the principal of St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, having been purchased by the university in 1821.

GATCOMBE HOUSE (Mrs. Estcourt) is a large stone mansion, built about 1750. "The high knolls of timber that back and

flank the building, and a range of coppice that covers the steep precipice of a lofty hill on the south side, sufficiently mark out its beautiful situation"—(Wyndham).

Resuming our ramble, we keep within the shelter of the

Resuming our ramble, we keep within the shelter of the hollow as far as the old Jacobean manor-house of Sheat, and then commence the ascent of the ravine which, at Chillerton, breaks through the chalk-hills. Turning aside, at length, from the lofty crest of Chillerton Down, the road which we follow strikes into the open fields (lower greensand), passes Billingham House, formerly a seat of one of the branches of the Worsley family, and reaches, in an exposed and somewhat desolate situation, the little church of Kingston (population, 65), a low Early English building, containing some good stained glass windows, and a brass, with effigies, to Sir Richard Mewys, d. 1535, and his four sons.

In the neighbourhood will be found the plants characteristic of the lower greensand districts:—bristle bent (Agrostis setacea), the Knapweed, Ox-eye, Silene anglica, Filago minima, and Tanacetum.

NEWPORT TO SHORWELL

From Newport to Shorwell is 5 miles. The tourist leaves Newport by the High Street, and that continuation of it which is known as Castle Hold, "once a sort of Alsatia, the privileged resort of the bad characters of the neighbourhood, in which a conventicle was forcibly dispersed in 1683"—(Venables); traverses the tree-bordered MALL, a favourite promenade with the beaux and belles of Newport; crosses the crystal rivulet of CARISBROOK; ascends the hill whose flank is covered with the pleasant village, and, turning off to the left, winds past the VICARAGE into the Fair Valley—the leafy hollow of Bowcombe. (For a full account of the antiquities of CARISBROOK, see "A Day at Carisbrook," post.) The scenery here increases in attraction. The gray old castle, lonely and magnificent, crowns the hill on our left, and soon the road creeps in and about the sloping sides of overhanging downs, occasionally passing an ancient farmstead, a pretty rose-trellised cottage, or a clump of ancient trees. (At Rowborough Farm, on the right, a steep lane diverges to the Ancient British Settlement, a pit-village well worth examination, lying in the hollow between Gallibury and Rowborough Downs.) In due time we come to the summit of

the chalk-range, and descend into the valley of Shorwell, the road for some distance skirting the grounds of Northcourt (Sir H. P. Gordon), a stately Jacobean mansion, commenced by Sir John Leigh. The terraced gardens are of great beauty, and command some admirable views of the adjacent country, and the gleaming waters of the distant Channel. In a woody hollow is a mausoleum containing a stately sarcophagus of white marble in memory of Miss C. Bull, erected by her sister, a former proprietrix. In the grounds rises a crystal spring, which gives name to the neighbouring village.

SHORWELL (population, 612) rejoices in a position of more than ordinary beauty, and a church of more than ordinary interest. The latter building, dedicated to St. Peter, was well restored by the late vicar, the Rev. E. Robinson, and a visit to it should on no account be omitted by the tourist. It consists of a nave and chancel, with little constructional difference, north and south aisles-separated from the body of the church by low rude arcades—and tower and spire at the west end. A curious fresco, illustrative of the life and adventures of St. Christopher, ornaments the wall over the north door. It is in tolerable preservation. The stone pulpit, panelled and canopied, with its iron hour-glass frame, temp. James I., will attract the visitor's attention. The font is of the same period. A brass commemorates a former vicar of Shorwell, Richard Bethell, d. 1518; and to the Leighs of Northcourt there are numerous interesting memorials. Remark, especially, the singular brass plate erected by Barnabas Leigh in honour of his two deceased wives, Mrs. Elizabeth Bamp-. field, d. 1615, and Mrs. Gartrude Percevall, d. 1619, with a complimentary allusion to his third spouse, then living. One wife is followed by a train of children; the other stands solitary and childless. Equally worthy of notice is the memorial to Sir John Leigh, of Northcourt, d. 1629, and his great grandchild Barnabas, who died seven days after him. The inscription is in singular taste, or want of taste :---

> "Inmate in grave he took his grandchild heire, Whose soul did haste to make to him repaire, And so to heaven along, as little page, With him did poast to wait upon his age."

Observe, too, the memorials to Lady Elizabeth Leigh, d.

1619—"Sixteene a maid, and fiftie yeares a wife;" and John Leigh, d. 1688.

The chalice and paten are of curious workmanship. The latter was purchased abroad by the late vicar, and though unsuited to its sacred office, displays considerable artistic excellence. Twelve medallions of the Cæsars encircle a representation of Eve's temptation of Adam, which is also surrounded by an emblematic border, allegorizing "Musique, Grammatique, Aremitique, Astronomie, Minerve, and Retorique." The chalice is dated 1569.

From Shorwell the tourist may proceed to BRIXTON, 2 miles, or through Kingston to CHALE, 5 miles, and BLACKGANG CHINE, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile. Geranium lucidum and Campanula trachelium occur in the lanes near Shorwell.

NEWPORT, via YARMOUTH, to FRESHWATER GATE.

[Shalfleet, 6 m.; Thorley, 4 m.; Yarmouth, 1 m.; Freshwater Village, 2 m. Freshwater Gate $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.]

Throughout all the isle

There was no covert, no retired cave Unhaunted by the murmurous noise of waves.

KEATS.

The Yarmouth Road diverges from the West Cowes Road near the ALBANY BARRACKS, and traversing the growing plantations of Parkhurst Forest, passes the ancient farm of Vittlefield, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and at Watchingwell, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, plunges into a pleasant breadth of green oak-coppices. For this road we are indebted, it is said, to brave old Sir Robert Holmes—Dryden's Holmes,—

"Holmes, the Achates of the general's fight, Who first bewitched our eyes with Guinea gold,"—

but its present excellent condition dates from a more recent period. Some agreeable landscapes, enlivened by the many branches of the Newtown river, greet our eyes as we press forward to Shalfleet, but, until we arrive at that not too lively village there is really nothing to bid us pause. At SHALFLEET (population, 1196) we may stop awhile to examine its Norman Church, for that it was originally built by Norman architects, its low, vast tower, with its plain string-course, is a sufficient proof.

The north doorway is also Norman, and the tympanum is filled up with a curious sculpture of a priest resting his hands on two heraldic griffins, though some antiquaries will have it that the allegory so rudely carved represents David contending with the Lion and the Bear. The remainder of the building is Early Second Pointed, or Early Decorated, and its most interesting features are the windows in the south aisle, the chancel-arch, and the arcades which separate the nave from the aisles. Remark the rudely sculptured shields, dated 1630, in the south aisle, and the monumental slab which lies on the chancel-floor; the latter, measuring 5 feet 10 inches, is adorned with shield and spear, and evidently dates from the early part of the twelfth century.

The vicarage of Shalfleet, valued at £210, is in the gift of the Lord Chancellor.

From Shalifeet a very delightful lane leads to NEWTOWN (Inn: the Newtown Arms), a scattering of cottages along the shores of a navigable creek. It is worth visiting on account of its peculiar scenery, but retains nothing of its former importance. Up to 1832 it was a parliamentary borough, returning two members, and was as "close" a borough as Grampound or Haslemere. John Churchill, afterwards Duke of Marlborough (1678-81), Admiral Sir Thomas Hopson (1705), and George Canning (1793, 1806, 1807), were among its representatives. Certain lanes are still known as Gold Street, Quay Street, and High Street, and are supposed to indicate its former extent.

The first charter of Francheville (as it was originally called), was granted by Aymer, bishop of Winchester; a market was allowed it by Edward II. It was destroyed by the Danes in 1011, but recovered from the blow. In 1377 it was again devastated, this time by the French, but did not recover. Though out of the ashes of the unhappy Francheville sprang the borough of Newtown.

The Church, dedicated to the Holy Spirit, is a chapelry to Calbourne. It was erected from the designs of Mr. Livesay, in the Early English style, and incorporated a few fragments of the ancient building. In the Town Hall, built in 1699, and now used as a school-house, is preserved a silver mace of the time of Edward IV.

Some tolerable trout-fishing may be enjoyed in a branch of

the Newtown river, and the botanist will find on its banks several notable aquatic plants. The salterns below the Church should be examined. From sea-water, collected in large shallow pans, the salt is procured by a series of evaporating processes.

Branch Route-Shalfleet to Calbourne.

For the sake of the lover of the picturesque we indicate this pleasant ramble. It is equally agreeable whether he adopts the shortest road, and makes his way into Shalfleet by Elm Copse and Stoney Cross, or traverses the meadows by the bank of the Newtown river, turning into the Calbourne road at Newbridge; or, finally, selects a most circuitous but interesting path, and passes Warlands—so named from the ancient proprietor, Walleran Trenchard; Ningwood (Rev. T. Cottle), a picturesque old manorhouse; and Dodpits, a large quarry abounding in the freshwater limestone fossils.

MAIN ROUTE RESUMED—SHALFLEET TO YARMOUTH.

A mile or so past Shalfleet, and close to the little rural bridge which carries the Yarmouth road across Ringwood Creek, a lane turns aside, on the left, to Ningwood Farm. The tourist then turns his face to the west, passes Wellow—said to be the site of the "Waltham" referred to in the Saxon Chronicle, anno 1001, as destroyed by the Danes—and following, with tolerable exactness, the course of a branch of the River Yar, arrives, at 10 miles from Newport, at THORLEY (population, 154), situated in a ripe agricultural district, but scarcely noticeable for other considerations. Its barn-like Church, dedicated to St. Swithin, has neither spire, nor tower, nor gables, nor interesting memorials—has nothing in its exterior or interior to attract the eye but a curious bell-turret over the south porch.

We pass the church, cross the Thorley rivulet, and quickly ascend to the bank of the Solent, along which the road now runs, at a slight elevation, and in full exposure—as experience has taught us—to a vast variety of winds, but commanding some peculiarly striking views of Lymington river, Hurst Castle, she New Forest, and the general line of the Hampshire coast. The most

and drawbridge which formerly protected the entrance to Yarmouth no longer exist, and the stranger goes on his way rejoicing and unchallenged.

YARMOUTH (population, 726. Inns: The George, the Bugle —the former the ancient mansion of Sir Robert Holmes, where he entertained Charles II. in 1671; the latter containing an excellent collection of local birds made by the landlord, Mr. Butler, a good shot, and a skilful taxidermist) will be found a convenient point d'appui by the tourist who meditates a thorough exploration of the extreme west of the island. It is an old decayed town, with an old-world look about it, though it possesses no antiquities wherewith we may "point a moral, or adorn a tale;" but the recent establishment of a steamboat and railway communication with London, via Lymington, and the erection of a bridge across the mouth of the Yar, may perhaps galvanize it into life. Its position is very attractive: Alum Bay, the Needles, and Freshwater Gate, being within a day's easy ramble; and to the invalid its clear fresh air must be of unusual benefit. It is less exposed than Ryde to keen eastern winds, and than Ventnor to a glaring burning sun.

"Once upon a time"—that is, in the thirteenth century, when it was incorporated by Baldwin de Redvers, Earl of Devon—it was a place of some importance, and much frequented as a port of communication with the mainland. John Lackland visited it in 1206, and again in 1209, on each occasion residing here for a few days. A heavy blow was dealt to the prosperity of the rising town in 1277, when it was burnt to the ground by the marauding French, and a still heavier stroke was its second occupation by the same foe in 1524. A few years later (1539) a round port, or castle, was erected for its protection by Henry VIII. Up to 1832, and from the 27th of Elizabeth, it returned two members to parliament, its representatives being always selected by the Holmes family. The number of electors whose "most sweet voices" were thus expressed in parliament seldom exceeded nine.

The trade in the town consists in the importation of cattle—about 12,000 head annually—coals, and slate, and iron. A little corn is exported.

The CASTLE commands the entrance to the Yar, and is nothing but a semicircular battery, armed with four guns. But it is, we

believe, in pursuance of the recommendations of the recent defence commission, to be considerably enlarged and strengthened. It occupies the site of the church destroyed by the French in 1524.

The present Church was erected 1611-1614, by private subscriptions, and the results of a brief issued for that purpose. It consists of a nave, north and south aisles, chancel, north and south chapels, and square tower. To the architectural student it will scarcely be an object of admiration. In the south chapel stands a remarkably fine statue of white marble (by Rysbrach ?). beneath an arched canopy, which solid Ionic columns of porphyry support, of Sir Robert Holmes, governor of the island, 1667-1692, and one of the stoutest seamen of the time. A ponderous epitaph in Latin records the principal events of his career; his birth at Mallow, county of Cork—his gallant deeds as a soldier under Prince Rupert and Charles I.—his successes against the Dutch on the coast of Guinea—his capture of the Dutch colony of Nova Belgia, now so famous as New York-his foray in the roads of Vlie, where he burnt the villages on the coast, two ships of war, and 140 merchantmen—his attack upon the Duttch Smyrna fleet of merchantmen—and, finally, his long governors hip of the island. He was knighted by Charles II. in 1666.

The body of the statue—an exquisite work of art—as well as the sculptor engaged upon it, were captured, it is said, by Holmes on board a French ship. It was intended to be conpleted with a head of Louis XIV., but Holmes "compelled the sculptor to receive him as a sitter," instead of le Grand Monarque. The rough old seaman conferred many benefits upon Yarmouth; and the embankment of its marshes was carried out under his direction.

The Town Hall, rebuilt in 1764, is one of the plainest of plain buildings. The NATIONAL SCHOOLS, erected in 1855-6, are a pleasing specimen of modern Elizabethan.

BRANCH ROUTE FROM YARMOUTH TO FRESHWATER GATE. (East of the Yar.)

This brief but pleasant ramble will conduct the pedestrian through the little hamlet of THORLEY (see antè), and then, in a south-west direction, to WILMINGHAM. Skirting the great huge

barrier of the central downs, and penetrating the wooded valley of the Yar, we soon arrive at the Calbourne road, and turning to the right pass Afton Farm, and, afterwards, Afton House (B. Cotton, Esq.), a well-looking mansion, situated on the hill-side which slopes to the Yar. (Af, Avon—the generic British word for "water.") A quarter of a mile more, and we find ourselves in the tiny hamlet of Easton, from whence a green lane on the right leads to Farringford, the residence of Alfred Tennyson. Turning to the left we, however, now plunge through the narrow "gate" or opening in the chalk-range, formed by the little Yar, and arrive at FRESHWATER GATE, in face of the foaming channel, which here, as Tennyson says,

"Tumbles a breaker on chalk and sand."

A few yards inland, and separated from the sea only by a narrow bank of shingle and pebbles—a strip of beach, which, in stormy weather the ocean does not always respect as a barrier—is the source of the Yar. The river is tidal from Yarmouth to Freshwater Mill, a distance of about two miles.

At Freshwater Gate there are two good Hotels—Plumblej's, and the Albion. The neighbourhood is famous for its romantic beauty and savage grandeur, while to the geologist it affords an inexhaustible store of speculation and study.

MAIN ROUTE RESUMED—YARMOUTH TO FRESHWATER GATE. (West of the Yar.)

Instead of adopting the circuitous route through Wilmingham, Thorley, and Afton, which we have just described, and to which equestrians and "carriage folk" were formerly confined, we may now cross the estuary of the Yar by the new bridge, and proceed through the delectable village of Freshwater to Freshwater Gate. On the shore, facing the Lymington river, and commanding the finest views imaginable of Hurst Castle, the Solent, and the Hampshire coast, is situated Norton, a collection of cottages and decent villas. Here are Norton Lodge (the seat of Sir Andrew S. Hammond), The Marina (Rear-Admiral Crozier), Hill Lodge, (Capt. T. W. Pixley).

Climbing the hill which overlooks the shimmering waters of the Yar—at high water the scene is calmly beautiful—we pass through More Green, and descend into

FRESHWATER.

(Population, 1678. Inn: The Red Lion), 2 miles, a village very agreeably situated, and offering, from some points of view, picturesque "bits" which the sketcher will do well not to neglect. At its Rectory was born, July 18, 1635, the ingenious and erudite Dr. Robert Hooke, one of the earliest members of the Royal Society, and the great improver of the pendulum. Dr. Wood, the mathematician, was rector of Freshwater; died 1839

The Church, dedicated to All Saints, is a Transition-Norman building, with a singular arched tower of unusual construction. The nave is divided from the aisles by two pointed arches, and the chancel is supported by north and south chapels of a later date. Remark the rood-screen, and the pulpit (temp. James L); the ancient Transition-Norman recess in the south wall; and the characteristic epitaph which commemorates "the most virtuous Mrs. Anne Toppe, in her widowhood, by a memorable Providence, preserved out of the flames of the Irish rebellion," d. 1648.

The rectory is in the patronage of the Master and Fellows of St. John's College, Cambridge, to whom it was granted by Lord-Keeper Williams in 1623.

In our route to Freshwater Gate we may include FARRING-FORD HOUSE, already referred to as the residence of the author of the "Idylls of the King." In a lyric addressed to the Rev. F. Maurice he speaks of it pleasantly:—

"Where, far from noise and smoke of town,
I watch the twilight falling brown
All round a careless-ordered garden,
Close to the ridge of a noble down."

In the bay, formed by the action of the sea upon the huge cliffs of chalk which here defend the Wight, rises the Arched Rock, one of two isolated masses of chalk separated from the cliff by natural causes. Long ago, in the dim obscurity of a Past which ended, perhaps, before human annals had a beginning, the ceaseless ocean swept away the softer portion of the rock, and fashioned, in all its inimitable beauty, this mighty natural curiosity—this Triumphal Arch of the Waters, through which, ever and anon, they roll in grand procession, as if to the sounds of martial music. A similar mass, at no great distance from it, is called the Stag Rock.

This part of the coast was often sketched by the artist Mor-

land, who made here some of his studies of fishermen, and was accustomed to frequent a small cabaret, "affording every accommodation," says Hassell, "a traveller could wish for"—called The Cabin (a.d. 1799).

ALUM BAY, THE NEEDLES, AND CLIFF END.

No excursion in the Isle of Wight is, probably, more popular with tourists than that which we are now about to indicate. We regret that our limits will not permit us to dwell upon its attractive features with the minuteness which they deserve, and our familiarity with them would suggest. Days which we mark especially with a white chalk, and whose impressions are never to be forgotten, have been devoted by us to their thorough examination; and the pedestrian who surveys them with "leisurely love" will have no reason to consider his time mis-spent.

Passing the new Fort, planted on a plateau scooped out of the lofty cliffs, we traverse the ridge of the High Downs, rising to the height of 716 feet above the sea, the ridge gradually narrowing as it approaches the Needles Point, where it breaks off abruptly in a bold bluff, overhanging the seething waters. view from hence," says Mr. Thorne, "is glorious, and the balmy breezes come over the wide waters with that delightful freshness which is never felt but in wandering along the lofty hills that rise at once from the ocean. The 'dreadful trade' of gathering samphire is still practised here. Samphire grows abundantly on these cliffs, and is in common use as a pickle among the poorer classes. But the main inducement to practise the perilous craft is the profit arising from the sale of the eggs and feathers of the various sea-birds which build in surprising numbers on the ledges and in the crevices of the cliffs. In order to get at these eggs, the men fasten a rope to an iron bar which they have driven firmly into the ground, and then placing themselves on a rude seat. formed of two pieces of wood placed across, they lower themselves, by means of a second rope, down the face of the cliff. The practice is almost as dangerous as it appears to be; many a bold man has lost his life in pursuing it."

A new Lighthouse was erected (1859) on the outermost Needle rock, the old one having often been rendered useless by the thick mists which, at certain seasons, enveloped it.

The NEEDLES. The celebrated Needles are five "isolated masses of the extreme west point of the middle range of Downs. which have been produced by the decomposition and wearing away of the rock in the direction of the joints or fissures with which the strata are traversed. The angular or wedge-shaped form of these rocks has resulted from the highly-inclined northward dip of the beds of which they are composed." The appellation Needles has been traced by some to the German nieder fels, or "nether cliff;" but, more probably, was suggested by the numerous pinnacles starting up from each rugged mass, or by the lofty conical rock, 120 feet high, known as "Lot's Wife," which fell into the sea, in 1764, with a clash and a roar audible at Portsmouth harbour. The channel between the Needles and the Dorsetshire coast is called The Race. "There is something imposing," wrote Mr. Rush, the American ambassador, in 1817. "in entering England by this access." "I afterwards," he continued. "entered at Dover in a packet from Calais-my eye fixed upon the sentinels as they slowly paced the heights. But those cliffs, bold as they are, and immortalized by Shakespere, did not equal the passage through the Needles."

Retracing our steps for a short distance, we may descend the northern slope of the Down by a rugged footpath to the WARREN. a broad rugged tract of heath between the Down and HEADON HILL. Behind us may be noted the NEEDLES BAY HOTEL. From the Warren we descend, through a narrow rift or chine, to the shore, after passing the ROYAL HOTEL; then, turning to the left, find ourselves in ALUM BAY. The effect produced by its wonderfully coloured cliffs contrasting with the glittering masses of the snowy Needles, is very curious and delightful. The strata are vertically arranged, and their tints are so bright and so varied that they have not the appearance of anything natural:-" Deep purplish-red, dusky blue, bright ochreous-yellow, grey approaching nearly to white, and absolute black, succeed each other, as sharply defined as the stripes in silk; and after rain tne sun, which from about noon till his setting in summer illuminates them more and more, gives a brilliancy to some of these nearly as resplendent as the high lights on real silk"-(Englefield).

Septaria (cement-stones), occur here on the shore, and fossils are also numerous. The alum which gives name to the bay is no longer gathered for commercial purposes, but considerable

quantities of the white sands found at the foot of Headon Hill are exported for use in glass factories, and the coloured sands, as every visitor to the island knows, are arranged in fantastic forms as pictures or ornaments for sale to curious strangers.

A small spring issuing from the chalk cliff is known as MOTHER LARGE'S WELL; the same old lady's KITCHEN is a cavern at a slight distance further, which a constant percolation of water

renders, we fear, unpleasantly damp.

Headon Hill, 397 feet (with its new fort), must certainly be ascended by every tourist in search of the picturesque. Colwell and Totland bays, the valley of the Yar, the wooded lanes and green meadows between Yarmouth and Newtown, Hurst Castle, Lymington, the distant shadows of the New Forest, are included in the magnificent prospect which it overlooks. The geologist will notice here the junction of the chalk with the freshwater deposits and the London clay. The eccene strata, from the uppermost bed in Headon Hill to the chalk, are 1660 feet in thickness.

From Headon Hill the tourist may push along the cliff to Colwell Chine. (At Colwell, a few yards inland, is a small Inn, The Nelson Arms.) Colwell Bay is bounded, south, by Warden Point, terminating in the dangerous reef known as Warden Ledge. The view from here is very fine. Among the fossils which occur are,—the Cytheria incrassata, Neritina concava, and several kinds of Cerithia. Near Bramble Chine are some banks of ovsters of considerable thickness.

The north extremity of Colwell Bay is called CLIFF'S END, and protected by the Albert Fort, a battery mounting 40 guns, which is, we believe, to be enlarged and strengthened. On the site of CAREY'S SCONGE, a blockhouse erected in the reign of Elizabeth by Sir George Carey, stands VICTORIA FORT, with 50 guns, which is also to receive additional defensive works. Between the Sconce and Cliff's End formerly stood Worsley's Tower, erected by Richard Worsley, captain of the island, about 1544. From hence to Hurst Castle, three quarters of a mile, runs the submarine electric telegraph cable.

The return to Freshwater Gate may be made by way of Norton, More Green, and Freshwater, or from Cliff's End, through Colwell, Pound Green, Middleton, Farringford and Easton.

COAST ROUTE FROM FRESHWATER GATE TO YARMOUTH, BY SAILING BOAT.

We shall now point out the principal points of interest to be observed by the voyager along the western coast of the Wight, from Freshwater Gate to Yarmouth.

Rounding the point protected by the new Fort, we immediately enter WATCOMBE BAY, whose wall of cliff is burrowed by four cavernous recesses, and its farther extremity denoted by a pyramidal mass of rock, rudely but fantastically shapen. The cliffs, beneath whose dark shadow we glide along, gradually rise to a height of 617 feet,—this eastern portion being known as the Nodes, the western portion (as far as Sun Corner) as the Main Bench. There are numerous cavities in the face of the cliff, from one of which percolates a sweet, cold spring of fresh water. The larger and more important recesses, which we pass in the following order, are fantastically named:—

- [1. NEPTUNE'S CAVES, one of which is 200 feet deep; the other 90 feet.
- 2. BAR CAVE, 90 feet deep.
- 8. FRENCHMAN'S HOLE, 90 feet deep.
- 4. Lord Holmes' Parlour, where that noble governor of the island was wont to entertain his friends. His Kitchen and Cellar are close at hand.
 - 5. Roo's Hall, said to be 600 feet in height.
 - 6. Preston's Bower.

The Wedge Rock, a triangular mass, 12 feet by 8, wedged in between the cliff and an isolated pyramidical rock, some 50 feet high; and the Old Pepper Rock, will serve to indicate to the tourist the commencement of the Main Bench.

Rounding the bold abrupt headland of SUN CORNER, we sail into SCRATCHELL'S BAY, where the cliffs are about 400 feet in height, and the sea has hollowed out a stupendous ARCHED CAVERN, which the voyager should assuredly land and explore. "Its edges are worn to an astonishing thinness by the action of wind and rain; a segment, as it were, of a dome, from beneath which he looks out on the ocean, with all its solemn breadth and sparkling points rolling away, till it seems piled up against the sky"—(Sterling).

The NEEDLES CAVE is a recess, about 280 feet in depth.

Of the NEEDLES we have already spoken, and of ALUM BAY, whose glowing walls now dazzle the admiring eye. Rounding HATHERWOOD POINTS (beneath Headon Hill) we lose sight of the chalk, and come upon the darker cliffs of the eocene formation.

We now enter TOTLANDS BAY; pass WARDEN POINT; shoot into COLWELL BAY; observe the "grinning brazen mouths" of the guns of Albert and Victoria Forts, which, with those of Hurst Castle, completely command the entrance of the Solent; and, in due time, glide into the sheltered harbour afforded by the estuary of the Yar, and land at Yarmouth.

FRESHWATER GATE to VENTNOR.

[Brook, 4 m.; Mottistone, 1 m.; Brixton, 2 m.; Chale, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m.; Blackgang, $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; Sandrock Hotel, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.; St. Lawrence, 2 m.; Steephill, 1 m.; Ventnor, 1 m.]

[A military road has recently been formed at considerable expense between Freshwater and Chale, and which is to be continued to Sandown, thus connecting the two principal military positions on the island. It runs for the most part at no great distance from the coast, and the traveller may occasionally avail himself of it with advantage. Unfortunately it sometimes interferes with the natural beauty of the scene.

"The prospects from Afton Down have always been famous; the view over Freshwater is especially striking. Freshwater Bay stretches round in a splendid curve, the chalk cliffs rising perpendicularly to a height of some 500 or 600 feet above the sea. Beyond is the broad belt of ocean, along which ships of all sizes are constantly passing to and fro. In the extreme distance lies the coast of Dorset, which is visible from Poole Harbour to Portland Bill, while the foreground obtains boldness and strength from the shattered and detached masses of rock that lift their heads far above the waters at Freshwater Gate. Nor, though less grand, is that inland view less pleasing where the Yar wends its 'silver-winding way' along the rich valley to which it gives its name, enlarging rapidly from a scarcely traceable rivulet till, in a mile or two, it has become a goodly estuary"—(Thorne).

To obtain the prospect thus admirably described the tourist will not complain of the steep ascent to Afron Down, whose lofty crest is marked by numerous graves (barrows or tumuli) of the early British settlers in the Wight. The summit of this noble hill is 600 feet above the sea. On the edge of the cliff a simple stone commemorates the accidental death of a lad who fell over the brink, August 28, 1846.

Passing (in a hollow on the right) Compton Farm, whence a bye-path turns off to Compton Grange, we traverse Shalcombe Down, and descend into the valley which, at Brook Chine, opens

out upon the sea. A road (to the left) leads to Chessel Farm, and crosses Chessel Down to Calbourne. Several Saxon tumuli have been excavated upon Chessel Down, which would seem to have been a favourite cemetery, or burial-place, with the Pictish colonists of the island.

Descending the ravine between Shalcombe and Mottistone Downs we pass the Church of BROOK (population, 157), rebuilt, in 1864, in the style of the thirteenth century, the old church having been destroyed by fire in 1863. It is dedicated to St. Mary. BROOK HOUSE (C. Seely, Esq., where he entertained Garibaldi in 1863), is a plain stone mansion, rebuilt by one of the Bowerman family about 1780, on the site of the old manorhouse, where Dame Joanna Bowerman, in 1499, entertained King Henry VII.

[We next pass through the scattered little village to examine the Chine—produced like the other island-chines (cinan, Saxon, a cleft or cutting) by the action of a subterranean spring on the softer strate of the cliff. A walk, westward, along the beach conducts the tourist to Brook Point, geologically celebrated for its extensive Fossil Forest. These petrified branches, boughs, and trunks of trees evidently originated "in a raft composed of a prostrate pine forest, transported from a distance by the river which flowed through the country whence the Wealden deposits were derived, and became submerged in the sand and mud of the delta, burying with it the bones of reptiles, mussel-shells, and other extraneous bodies it had gathered in its course. . . . Many of the stems are concealed and protected by the fuci, corallines, and zoophytes which here thrive luxuriantly, and occupy the place of the lichens and other parasitical plants, with which the now petrified trees were doubtlessly invested when flourishing in their native forests, and affording shelter to the Iguanodon and other gigantic reptiles"—(Mantell).]

We regain the high road at HULVERSTON, lying far beneath the lofty crest of MOTTISTONE DOWN, 610 feet above the sea. MOTTISTONE (population, 160) itself is soon gained, and the tourist will not fail to admire the attractive scene presented by its ancient Church, its Jacobean Manor-House (built, in 1567, by one of the Cheke family), and its little cluster of gray cottages. The Church, dedicated to Saints Peter and Paul, is mainly Early English in character, and consists of a nave, chancel, north and south aisles, and low spire. From this point a steep narrow lane leads up the hillside to the Long Stone or Mote Stone (môt, Saxon, a public assembly?) which gives name, it is said, to the neighbouring village. The Long Stone is a rudely shaped block of ferruginous sandstone, 13 feet high, 6½ feet wide, and 20 feet in circuit; and near it lies a similar pile, 9½ feet long and 4 feet the—the remains, perhaps, of an ancient crowlech or sepulchral

chamber, though there are not wanting authorities who declare them to be simply BOUNDARY MARKS.

The road to BRIXTON (population, 695. Inns: The Five Bells, the New Inn), 2 miles, is not particularly striking, but the village itself is very lovely and picturesque; "a cheerful little village, on the sunny side of the Isle of Wight, sheltered from cold winds by overhanging hills, with a goodly church, and a near prospect of the sea." It is associated with pleasant recollections of good and great Bishop Kenn, who was rector here from 1667 to 1669; and of William Wilberforce, who spent at the rectory, then occupied by his son, the present Bishop of Oxford, the summer of 1832—"climbing with delight to the top of the chalk downs, or of an intermediate terrace, or walking long upon the unfrequented shore."

About 1 mile on the Shorwell road is LYMERSTON, at the foot of Lymerston Down, where one of the De Lymerstons founded, in the twelfth century, an oratory for three Augustinian priests. On the same road lie West Court, an ivy-shrouded manor-house formerly belonging to the Lisles, and Woolverton (i. e., Wulpher's town), an ancient mansion which is probably worth examination.

BRIXTON CHURCH, dedicated to St. Mary, was thoroughly restored, at the expense of the late rector (Rev. E. Macall), in 1852. Its chancel is Early English, the side chapel Perpendicular. The stained glass window in the tower was the gift of the Bishop of Oxford. Remark the piscina in the south aisle, the rood staircase, and the recess and bracket for a statuette, on the west side of one of the aisle columns.

The traveller intent upon reaching CHALE from Brixton may either adopt the high road through Shorwell and Kingston (ante, Route 2), or follow the cliff path, a longer but more picturesque and varied route, by Grange, Barnes, and Atherfield. We shall presume that he selects the latter. In that case he will first direct his steps, seaward, to Grange Chine, sometimes called Jackman's, a rough, gaping, gorse-grown cleft in the Wealden cliffs, which is not without a certain savage grandeur of its own. Or he may commence his journey at Chilton Chine, about a mile to the west, and nearly opposite the dangerous mass of sandstone called the Bull-faced Rock. Continuing our eastward route along the shore, if the tide permits; other-

wise along the cliff—we pass the sandstone reef of Shipledge, and next arrive at BARNES, where recent landslips have exposed to the curiosity of archeologists highly interesting traces of a Romano-British pottery. BARNES CHINE will attract the tourist's attention. At DUTCHMAN'S HOLE, a cavern into which (it is said) a Dutch vessel was once sea-driven, gold coins are occasionally discovered at certain turns of the tide. The low red cliffs of the Wealden formation continue as far as COWLEAZE CHINE, when we come upon the lower greensand. Both COWLEAZE and SHEP-HERD CHINES were formed by one little rivulet which rises near Kingston, and formerly fell into the sea at Cowleaze; but its course having been diverted by an eel-loving shepherd, and its waters augmented by heavy rains, it wrought a new channel through the yielding strata, and created the ravine through which it now leaps and foams. These chines, as well as Whale, Ladder, and Walpen, are, to our thinking, far more picturesque and romantic than that "lion" of the island, and hackneyed showplace, Blackgang.

ATHERFIELD POINT, a superstructure of clay on a foundation of rock, is a good locality for the fossil-hunter. It throws out far into the sea a ledge of "blue slaty clay," which forms the dangerous ATHERFIELD RACE. (Atherfield, from Aderfeldt, the veined, or streaked field?) The cliffs here are about 150 feet in height.

Our next point of interest is Whale Chine, 180 feet wide at the mouth; and just beyond it is Ladder Chine, an excavation in the black clay cliffs which dips deep into the land, and throws out, as it were, numerous ramifications. "The most striking peculiarity of its character is the copious exudation of chalybeate springs from its sides, which are stained with ochreous tints to a very great extent, and their dusky red on the black clay ground gives the appearance of a vast extinguished furnace to the deep hollow"—(Englefield). All these chines originate in the action of small streams of waters upon the more pliable strata of the Wealden and greensand formations.

The cliffs gradually increase in height as we advance, and Walpen Chine assumes, therefore, a character of wild sublimity. Its sides are broken up into a variety of picturesque formations. Walpen Cliff is 190 feet above the sea. Inland lies Walpen Farm.

Having thus skirted the dangerous shores of CHALE BAY, we

arrive, after a seven miles' walk, at BLACKGANG CHINE, the great "show-place" and natural wonder of the island, upon which, however, those who have traced with us the route from Grange Chine will hardly bestow an unmeasured admiration. Yet it is not without its characteristics of wild romance and savage grandeur. Its dull ochreous sides are unrelieved by tree or shrub, and constantly echo and re-echo with the roar of the ocean-waters, which, in winter storms, often roll irresistibly into their gloomy recesses. The neighbouring coast has been the scene of many lamentable wrecks, especially of the Clarendon West Indiaman, October 11, 1836, when only three lives were saved out of a crew of seventeen officers and seamen, and eleven passengers. Most of the bodies were recovered and buried in Chale churchyard.

Dr. Mantell's description of Blackgang may here be introduced :- "The cascade falls," he says "in a perpendicular column from a ledge of 70 feet high, down the midst of a deep chasm formed in dark ferruginous clays and sands, and surmounted by broken cliffs 400 feet high, and towering above all is the majestic escarpment of St. Catherine's Hill, rising to an altitude of between 800 and 900 feet. The bands of greenish-gray sand and sandstone which alternate with ferruginous clays in this division of the greensand system, appear very prominent, owing to the wearing away of the soft and friable intermediate beds. As the face of the sandstone, after long exposure to the atmosphere, separates into square blocks, the appearance of the projecting bands of stone, which are from 10 to 15 feet thick, is very singular, and is not unaptly compared by Sir Henry Englefield to courses of masonry, built up at different heights to sustain the mouldering cliffs. The thin layer of ironstone grit which is very constantly found in this division of the greensand, constituting as it were a line of demarcation between the upper arenaceous deposits and the lower more argillaceous group, intercepts the water that percolates through the upper porous strata, and projecting in a ledge, forms the bed of the stream that falls in a cascade over the face of the cliff." At the Museum is the skeleton of a large whale which had been washed ashore here some years ago.

Near the Chine stands an excellent HOTEL, and some good lodging-houses may be found in the vicinity. Half a mile inland lies CHALE (population, 584); its CHURCH, dedicated to St. Andrew, standing in an open waste, wind-beaten and weather-

worn, and raising a square gray tower, of the Perpendicular order, much resembling that of Carisbrook, among the grass-grown graves of many a shipwrecked mariner. It was founded in 1114 by Hugh de Vernun, and contains a simple piscina and a good monument to Major-General Sir *Henry Worsley*, d. 1846.

Beyond the church, on the right of the Newport road, the tourist will not fail to notice Chale Farm, some interesting bits of antiquity being wrought up in the more modern building. A fine barn, 100 feet by 30, resembles the refectory of an ancient abbey. Chale Parsonage is a picturesque house in a pleasurable locality.

Branch Route—Chale to Newport.

A road of an agreeable character leads through CHALE STREET, and by way of STROUD GREEN, to Kingston Down. Crossing this greensand ridge it winds through a barren district into the Shorwell valley, ascends the hill (NORTHCOURT, on the left) and proceeds, "under the shadow of melancholy boughs," to Row-BOROUGH FARM, where a lane (on the left) diverges to the locale of the ancient British villages of Rowborough and Gallibury. Traversing the valley of Bowcomb, we speedily come in sight of Carisbrook's gray keep, and turn into the NEWPORT road, entering the town by the MALL and CASTLE HOLD. The distance is about 10½ miles.

Another route may be suggested: At STROUD GREEN the tourist should turn to the right, passing North Ground Farm, and a walk of about two miles will bring him to LASHMERE POND, at the foot of Bleak Down.

[The Pond is a favourite spot with persevering botanists, and the Down also affords many interesting specimens. Myriophyllum alterniforum and Helosciadum inundatum occur in the pond, and its banks are fringed with Wahlenbergia hederacea, Nardus stricta, Scripus setaceus, etc. About the hill-slope, and towards the summit, are found Hypericum humifusum, Viola canina, Juncus squarrosus, Mocuchia erecta, and Sagina subulata.]

Traversing the Down (which commands some good views of Appuldurcombe, the valley of the eastern Yar, Godshill, and beacon-crowned St. Catherine's) we reach the CHEQUERS INN, cross Kennerly Heath, pass through Rookley, where we join the Godshill road, and by way of Pidford, Blackwater, and

SHIDE, proceed to NEWFORT. which we enter at Node Hill-distance, 9 miles.

MAIN ROUTE RESUMED—BLACKGANG TO VENTNOR.

From Blackgang to Niton there are two routes: one crosses the southern slope of St. Catherine's Hill, in the direction of west to east, the other winds round the steep escarpment of the Undercliff, passes the Sandrock Hotel, and then turning to the north-east, plunges abruptly into Niton. The latter is, of course, to be adopted by carriages, and, after a visit to St. Catherine's, will be chosen by ourselves. Pedestrians may avail themselves of either, or even select the cliff-path, which is practicable as far as Puckaster Cove, and opens up some splendid views of ocean and many picturesque bits of coast scenery.

St. Catherine's Hill, 835 feet above the sea-level, is easily accessible from Blackgang or Niton, and no tourist should neglect to avail himself of the magnificent prospects of the Island which, in clear weather, its lofty crest commands. He will see that "the neighbouring coast forms part of a great bay, indented by smaller ones. The shore is closed in with red sand-cliffs, rather low, broken, and jagged; but away to the west the red sand changes into chalk, and the cliffs become very steep, and rise to a great height, standing out against the sky when the sun shines on them, until they almost dazzle the eye; and at other times covering themselves, as it were, with a blueish veil of mist, and looking out proudly from behind it. . . . Below the ridge the ground is very flat for a long way. From the edge of the cliff it is level for miles, cut up into corn-fields and pastures, with a few trees dotting the hedge-rows. We can see as far as Newport, and beyond it; away, indeed, to where the river, which has its source close to us, and is there only a tiny brook, becomes quite a broad stream, and deep enough to float vessels"-(Miss Sewell's Ursula). The coast of Hampshire is also visible across the thin bright line of the Solent, and in the opposite direction "the high lands about Cherbourg are said to be occasionally seen" -(Thorne).

Towards the close of the thirteenth century a Hermitage would seem to have been established on this lofty desolate height by some pious devotee. At all events, in the Winchester register an entry notifies that, A.D. 1312, a certain Walter Langstrell (heart-weary of the world, we fancy) was admitted to it. In 1323 a chantry was built by Walter de Godyton, who dedicated it to the patron saint of hills and mountains, St. Catherine, and provided an endowment for a solitary priest, who was to sing masses for the souls of the founder and founder's ancestors, and maintain by night a signal-lamp for the guidance of mariners along this dangerous coast. Priest, and masses, and signal were swept away by Henry VIII., but the belfry tower, $35\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, was preserved on account of its value as a landmark, and has frequently been repaired. Some excavations made in 1757 revealed the foundations of the chapel and of the priest's cell.

In 1785 the Trinity Board commenced the erection of a lighthouse here, but were forced to discontinue their labours; the mists which so frequently close over the hill rendering it of no use in tempestuous weather. "Only the stone scattered upon the green turf, and a portion of the lower walls remain; and a gooseberry-bush, which grew in the little garden belonging to the lighthouse, is the sole mark that any care had ever been taken to make such a place habitable"—(Miss Sewell).

"St. Catherine's is the western extremity of the south range of chalk-downs which is separated by a considerable district of greensand from the central chain of hills. This system of chalk-downs varies in breadth from half a mile to 3 miles, and extends 6 miles in a direction E.N.E. and W.S.W., from St. Catherine's Hill to Dunnose, its eastern termination, which is 771 feet high. The intermediate parts of this range maintain an elevation of from 650 to 800 feet, with the exception of a deep valley on the east of St. Catherine's, through which the road to Niton passes, and another at Steep Hill, called the Shute, or Shoot, above Ventnor, traversed by the road to Appuldurcombe and Newport"——(Mantell).

[Following the path along the ridge of the Down in a northerly direction, the ridge gradually narrowing into a species of promontory which juts out boldly into the level champaign, we come to the ALEXANDRIAN PILLAR; a column placed on the brink of the escarpment, and about 580 feet above the sea, by Michael Hoy, a Russian merchant, in commemoration of the visit to England, in 1814, of Alexander of Russia, and of "many years' happy residence in his dominions." A gentleman, Lieut. W. H. Dawes, recently affixed a tablet to the southern side of the capital "in memoriam" of the British officers and soldiers slain in the Crimean War. Thus the same pillar now perpetuates the memory of England's friendship with Alexander,

th through a thick mass of vigorous plantations, which are separated from

the Down by a light iron fence, leads to the picturesque seat of The Hermitage (T. Hawkins, Esq.), celebrated in Miss Sewell's "Ursula" as Dene (see vol. 1. pp. 12-31).]

We now retrace our steps to the seaward face of St. Catherine's, but before we commence our descent, must pause to survey the wonderful scene unrolled beneath. "On reaching the edge, there is a sight which makes a stranger start. Far below lies, not the sea, but a broad tract of land, tossed up and down in little hills and valleys. It is scattered all over with huge rocks, which look as though giants had thrown them about in their play, and it slopes down in a steep descent towards the top of a second range of cliffs. This range cannot, of course, be discovered immediately underneath the upper cliffs, but it can be traced towards the west for many miles, forming the outline of Chale Bay. It must have been a fierce time on earth when the land sank away from the upper cliffs, and the great rocks were hurled down, and the streams, which have now worked their way through the lower cliffs and formed deep chasms, first began to flow "-(Miss Sewell).

Before commencing his route to Niton, the tourist will wish, perhaps, to descend to St. CATHERINE'S POINT, and visit the LIGHTHOUSE, erected there in 1838-40. From water-mark to the top of its lightning conductor is 204 feet; from the ground, 121 feet. The diameter of the interior is 14 feet, and 152 steps lead up to the lantern-room. The lighting apparatus embraces 250 mirrors, which reflect a steady glowing flame, visible at a distance of 25 miles. From hence the ramble along the shore may be extended westward to the savage desolation of ROCKEN END; or, eastward, to the ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, and the sequestered loveliness of PUCKASTER COVE, where Charles II, was compelled, by stress of weather, to land, July 1, 1675. Some antiquaries trace its peculiar name to the Latin "Portus Castrensis," and represent it as the favoured harbour of the galleys which bore to continental shores the tin extracted from the Cornish mines, and stored in the Isle of Wight as in a central depôt. (See Adams's "History, Topography, and Antiquities of the Isle of Wight.")

Let us now commence our journey. We are entering the beautiful region of the UNDERCLIFF, and at every step shall find something to interest and surprise us. It is, however, a region so well known, has supplied our artists with so many subjects

and received such frequent eulogium from distinguished pens. that it hardly requires description. It extends, broadly speaking, from Blackgang to Dunnose, a distance of some 7 miles. "Consisting of a platform varying from half a mile to a quarter of a mile in width, bounded on the south by the undulating bays and promontories of the Channel, and on the north by a perpendicular wall of gray rocks, which form the buttress to a range of downs of almost mountainous elevation, it is easy to perceive that it unites two of the principal constituents of a beautiful landscape. But when, besides its guardian hills and ever-varying ocean, we remember the richness of its vegetation, the clearness of its air. and the wild seclusion of its innumerable dells, the glowing expressions of enthusiastic tourists would seem not much, if at all, beyond the truth"—(Rev. James White). Lord Jeffrey speaks of it in language equally appreciative. "The cliffs," he writes, " are in some places enormously high—from 600 to 700 feet. The beautiful places are either where they sink deep into bays and valleys, opening like a theatre to the sun and the sea, or where there has been a terrace of low land formed at their feet, which stretches under the shelter of that enormous wall, like a rich garden plot all roughened over with masses of rock fallen in distant ages, and overshadowed with thickets of myrtle, and roses, and geraniums, which all grow wild in great luxuriance and profusion." With one more testimony to the singular beauty of the Undercliff, our quotations must conclude :- "The ground is tossed about in every direction, and huge rocks lie scattered uponit. But thorns, and chestnuts, and ash trees have sprung up amongst them upon the greensward; ivy has climbed up the ledges of the jagged cliffs; primroses cluster upon the banks; cowslips glitter on the turf; and masses of hyacinths may be seen in glades, half hidden by the foliage of the thick trees, and through which the jutting masses of gray rock peep out upon the open sea, sparkling with silver and blue some hundreds of feet beneath them. A lovely scene it is! There is a verse spoken of a very different country, which often comes to my mind when I think of it :- 'It is a land which the Lord thy God careth for The eyes of the Lord thy God are always upon it, from the beginning of the year even unto the end of the year.' Sometimes it has even seemed to me that heaven itself can scarcely be more beautiful "-(Miss Sewell).

The question which the tourist will naturally put, How was

the Undercliff formed? is easily answered. Its strata are arranged in the following order :-chalk marl, chalk, green sandstone, blue marl, and red ferruginous sand. The blue marl is quickly acted upon by landsprings, and subsides into a soft yielding mud, locally called "blue slipper," which oozes out, and consequently deprives the upper strata of their support. This inner action of the landsprings has, at the same time, been assisted by the operations of the sea, which have beaten out the ferruginous sand, and thus, the chalk and sandstone having been violently disrupted, the Undercliff has originated in the new formations. This great change must have occurred at a very distant period, and before the commencement of historic record; but several landslips in the present century have plainly exhibited the secret agencies at work in this peculiar district. A fearful fall occurred in February 1799, when a farm near Niton, called Pitlands, and about 100 acres of land, were rent to pieces at one sudden catastrophe. At East End, in 1810, 30 acres were uptorn in a similar manner, and 50 acres in 1818; but there is no reason to apprehend any further disturbance of a serious character.

Our road runs in the shadow of "the eternal cliffs" for a considerable distance. But first we reach the pleasant villakin of MOUNT CLEEVES, and then our admiration is excited by the ROYAL SANDROCK HOTEL, which looks as little like an hotel as may well be imagined, and stands in the most picturesque grounds that ever an hotel was located in. It is at some distance from, and at some height (258 feet) above the sea, near the aluminous chalybeate spring, no longer in use, which Mr. Waterworth, a clever Newport surgeon, discovered in 1807.

We now turn our faces to the north-east, and passing on our teft the terraced gardens of West Cliff (Captain Kerr), soon find ourselves in NITON (population, 700. Inn: White Lion. There is also a neat wayside inn at BUDDLE, between Mount Cleeves and the Victoria Hotel), commonly called Crab Niton, in honour of the crustaceous ground on the neighbouring shore, and to distinguish it from K-nighton, a ruined manor-house near Newchurch. This tranquil, neat, and pretty village—it emphatically deserves the three adjectives we have selected—is situated at the head of a valley which breaks through the great southern range of chalk hills, and opens out upon the sea at Wreeth Bay. The Church, dedicated to St. John, stands at the base of St. Cathe-

rine's Down, near the meeting point of two roads—one ascending the eastern slope of the down to its beacon-crowned summit, the other skirting the southern face, and joining the Chale road at Blackgang. The building is Early Decorated, and has recently been restored. Remark its piscina, and Flaxman's medallion monument (with bas-reliefs by Riou) to the late Mr. Arnold of Mirables.

Niton was one of the six churches with which William Fitz-Osbert endowed his abbey of Lire in Normandy. Charles I., at the instance of Queen Henrietta, conferred it upon Queen's College, Oxford.

BRANCH ROUTE-NITON TO NEWCHURCH.

Niton will be found a convenient resting-place by the tourist who desires to explore the southern district of the island, and a score of agreeable rambles might easily be pointed out for his advantage. But as we have already sketched the country through which those rambles would mainly be extended, we shall now confine ourselves to a brief indication of the road from Niton to Newchurch, whence the tourist, if he so pleases, may continue his explorations as far as RYDE or NEWPORT.

A lane from Niton leads in a north-easterly direction across the fields (where rises the tiny stream of the Eastern Yar) to WHITWELL (population, 570), whose Church, with its low square tower and two separate chapels,—one, built by De Estur of Gatcombe, dedicated to St. Rhadegund, and devoted to the ministrations on certain occasions of the rector of Gatcombe, the other dedicated to the Virgin, and devoted to the uses of the Whitwell parishioners—will interest the inquiring visitor. Both chapels present in the main Early English characteristics, and have recently been restored. The pulpit and reading-desk date from James I.

WHITWELL SHUTE (shute, a localism), formerly a steep and somewhat dangerous road, has within the last two or three years been much improved, and though still steep is now a practicable carriage way. It descends the sloping undulating down to ST. LAWRENCE (see post), and opens up some fine and unexpected views at various points.

Following the main road through Whitwell we reach in due

time South Ford Mill, and turning aside from the Yar, speed on to Lower Stenbury. A little beyond this farmstead there is a turning to the right which we adopt as far as Sheepwash, where we turn to the left, and keep due north to GODSHILL (see Route 2). Then we set our faces eastward as far as SAND-FORD, where we again turn to the left (the road to the right leads by way of Appuldurcombe and Wroxall to VENTNOR), and cross a countryside which is occasionally picturesque, and always open and breezy, into NEWCHURCH (population of parish, which includes Ryde and Ventnor, 14,008), a tolerably large village straggling along the high road to Ryde. CHURCH, dedicated to All Saints, a plain and exceedingly tasteless structure, with an Early English chancel, and Early Decorated arches separating the nave from the aisles, stands on the very brink of an abrupt red sand bluff, and thence acquires a prominency and an importance its architectural character would not insure it. The main road here descends a steep declivity through lofty and well-wooded banks, crosses the Yar at Lang Bridge, winds through the vale of KNIGHTON-where some gray fragments mark the site of a once celebrated manorial mansionand climbing Ashry Down (distinguished by its sea-mark, a triangular stone pillar erected in 1735), runs across meadow and cornfield, over rivulet and through leafy coppice, to Ryde.

MAIN ROUTE RESUMED-NITON TO VENTNOR.

From Niton let us now direct our steps to the Sandrock Hotel, and there resume our rambles in the Undercliff. As we move forward we pass, on our right, the charming grounds and picturesque cottage of Puckaster (F.L. Popham, Esq.); and the richly-blossomed terraces of The Orchard (Sir Henry P. Gordon); and, on the left, Beauchamp, always abounding in flowers—in the wildling daughters of Earth, and those rare exotics which are born of Art and Nature. Cripple Path, a romantic footway, here leads to the top of the cliff, whence a splendid prospect is obtained. In 1831 a young female, in attempting to recover a basket which she had dropped, fell over the cliffs in this neighbourhood, and was so little injured that she was able to walk on to Niton. A man carrying two watercans, by night, stepped over the cliff, and though badly injured

shortly afterwards recovered. Soon we arrive at MIRABLES (J. Coape, Esq.), and a mile or so further, on our right, lies OLD PARK (Sir J. Cheape), sequestered in the bosom of rich leafy groves. We now pass through the little picturesque hamlet of WRONGS; and at WOOLVERTON, the ivy-shrouded ruins of its Early English CHAPEL will attract the tourist's attention. We now turn to the left, and ascend by a somewhat difficult road to ST. LAWRENCE, famous for its miniature sanctuary. The late Earl of Yarborough enlarged the chancel by 10 feet, and added a new porch and bell-turret. The dimensions now are, 30 feet length, 6 feet height (to the eaves), and 12 feet breadth.

We now pass St. LAWRENCE VILLA (Lord Monson), built by Sir Richard Worsley, the historian of the island, who made here an unsuccessful attempt to plant a vineyard. St. LAWRENCE's Well, a spring of the freshest and purest crystal, was enshrined in a little Gothic archway by the late Lord Yarborough; but since the formation of the new road, it has been enclosed, and is no longer accessible. Passing Pelham Woods, and the lodge and grounds of the Hon. Mrs. Pelham's cottage, we reach STEEP-HILL CASTLE (- Hamborough, Esq.), the finest "seat" in the island as far as regards its adjuncts of grove and garden, and the wonderful attractiveness of its situation. Its battlements, and parapets, and embrasures, and towers, have a picturesque appearance, especially when seen at a distance, reposing as it were, in the depth of a luxuriant wood. The building was erected from Sanderson's designs in 1835, on the site of a small villa built by the Right Hon. Hans Stanley (afterwards Lord Bolton), when governor of the island.

About three-quarters of a mile from Ventnor, is the site of the National Consumptive Hospital, comprising over six acres. It was projected by Dr. Arthur Hill Hassall, and is constructed on the cottage principle. It is intended to consist of sixteen houses, each with accommodation for at least six patients. The first block of building was occupied in November 1869; and a second block,—the foundation stone of which was laid by H.R.H. the Princess Louise, on behalf of the Queen—was opened in March 1871. A third block will be ready in the autumn, when there will be accommodation for 40 patients. It is partly supported by voluntary contributions, and partly self-supporting.

VENTNOR.

Hotels: The Royal, Marine, Esplanade, Terminus, Commercial. Inns: Crab and Lobster, Globe, Freemasons, Prince of Wales. House-agents: Messrs. Spary and Son, Wicker and Son, W. Y. Brown, T. A. Raynes. Bank: Hampshire Banking Company.

AT Railway to Shanklin, Sandown, Brading, and Ryde. Coaches to Godshill and Newport; and, during the summer months, to Niton, Blackgang, and Freshwater.]

"Ventnor," says Mr. Thorne, "has been most affected by the popularity of the Undercliff. Forty years ago it contained about half a dozen humble cottages, and until the publication of Sir James Clark's work,* its few inhabitants were nearly all fishermen. It was one of the most picturesque spots along the coast. The platform was broken into several uneven terraces. The huge hills towered up aloft. Down to the broad smooth beach the ground ran in smooth slopes, mingled with abrupt banks of rock, along which a brawling rivulet careered gaily towards the sea, and the few fishermen's huts gave a piquant rustic liveliness to all besides. The climate seemed most favourable, and the neighbourhood most agreeable, to the invalid. In the open gardens of the cottages, myrtles and other tender plants flourished abundantly, and without need of protection even in winter: snow hardly ever lies on the ground; sunny and sheltered walks abound, and the beach is excellent for bathing. Ventnor at once caught the attention of the crowd of visitors; and it was one of the first places to provide them suitable accommodation. In the tiny fishing-hamlet soon sprang up hotels, and boarding-houses, and shops, and a church, and Ventnor became the capital of the Undercliff. Invalids came here for a winter retreat, as well as a summer visit. Speculation was stimulated. And now, as Fuller has it, 'the plague of building' lighted on it, and it spread until every possible spot was planted with some staring building. or row of buildings. The variety of odd forms is remarkable. We have hotels, churches, shops, cottages, and villas, in every conceivable style and every outrageous shape. Strawberry Hill Gothic, Seaside Swiss, and Carpenter's Palazzo, each has its representatives; and, as Spenser says-

each one

Of sundry shape, yet all ill-favoured."

The Church, dedicated to St. Catherine, was built in 1836-7, at the expense of the late J. Hambrough, Esq. of Steephill Castle.

" On the Influence of Climate in the Prevention and Cure of Disease."

and from the designs of Mr. Ebbels. A new Church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and designed (Early Decorated) by Mr. Giles, was erected in 1862, at the eastern part of the town. It is a very handsome building surmounted by a lofty spire. The National Schools, in Albert Street, are graceful and well proportioned. The best of the Denominational Chapels is that appropriated to the Independents, erected in 1854.

The ESPLANADE was constructed in 1848, and affords an agreeable promenade. There are some good houses in the singularly shaped hollow known as the Cove. The "Ventnor Diamonds" (bits of transparent quartz), agates, and specimens of chalcedony, and choamites, are found on the beach below.

At Hillside, Ventnor, resided (and died) John Sterling, immortalised by the biographies of Carlyle and Archdeacon Hare. He was buried in Bonchurch old churchyard. Among the celebrities of Ventnor and Bonchurch are the late Rev. James White, the dramatist and historian; Edmund Peel, the poet of "the Fair Island;" the Rev. E. Venables, who has ably illustrated the topography of the Wight; the late Dr. Martin, author of an interesting book on "the Undercliff;" Sir Lawrence Peel, the Indian Chief-Justice, and brother of the late Sir Robert; and Miss Sewell, to whom the reading world is indebted for "Amy Herbert," "Ivors," and "Ursula."

[We have no space to enumerate the delightful Excursions which the neighbourhood of Ventaor will suggest to the persevering. But let the tourist, by all means, essay the routes to APPULDURCOMBE and GODSHILL by way of Sloven's Bush and Wroxall; to RYDE, viâ Luccombe, Shanklin, Sandown, and Brading; to NEWPORT, viâ (Godshill, Rookley, Blackwater, and Shide; along the cliff to ST. LAWRENCE; across the Downs to WHITWELL; through the Landslip, and along the shore, to LUCCOMBE and SHANKLIN; "over the hills" to COOK'S CASTLE, and the rare rich scenery of APSE. From Ventnor to Godshill, and from Ventnor to Newchurch, are, however, Branch Routes which we cannot omit to particularise.]

VENTNOR TO GODSHILL.

A steep, heart-breaking road climbs up the hill to SLOVEN'S BUSH TURNFIKE, but the view from the summit—gorgeous in its contrast of colours, magnificent in its extent and variety—will amply repay the traveller for the labour of the ascent. The road then dips down into a picturesque hollow, which in spring is redolent of fragrance, and bright with many-coloured blossoms, and

runs between the slopes of Rew Down and St Boniface Down (780 feet) to WROXALL CROSS. We then mount the hill to Cleveland Wood, and once more descending, plunge into APPULDURCOMBE STREET, opposite the pleasant grounds of Appuldurcombe.

APPULDURCOMBE - apuldre-combe, the apple-tree hollowwas recently taken by a Limited Liability Company for a hotel; which, however, did not succeed. It is now leased to the Rev. Mr. Pound for an academy. The manor was bestowed by Isabella de Fortibus, Lady of the Island, upon the Benedictine Abbey of Montesbourg (in Coutances-founded by Richard de Redvers, 1090), which established here a cell of a prior and two monks, removed by Edward III. to Salisbury. At the dissolution of religious houses these lands fell to the share of the Captain of the Island, Sir James Worsley, whose son, Richard, in the noble mansion which he erected here, entertained his burly sovereign Henry VIII., and that sovereign's ill-fated minister, the able and unprincipled Thomas Cromwell (A.D. 1539). present house was commenced by Sir Robert Worsley in 1710, and finished by Sir Richard, half a century later. Richard enshrined here a magnificent collection of antiques, statuary, and pictures, which has been removed by his representative, the present Earl of Yarborough, to his seat in Lincolnshire. The House is built of Portland stone, and consists of a centre with two projecting wings, in the Corinthian style, imposing but sombre. The PARK was laid out by "Capability Brown." The ground rises nobly in the rear of the mansion, and exhibits a fine mass of deep dense woods. On the crest of the hill stands the Worsley Obelisk, of Cornish granite, dedicated by Sir Richard Worsley, in 1774, to his ancestor Sir Robert. It suffered from lightning in 1831, and is now some few feet short of its original dimensions, 70 feet.

From Appuldurcombe we make our way by REDHILL LANE—a delightful spot on a summer afternoon—to SANDFORD, a picturesque gathering of quaint cottages; and, turning to the left, strike quickly into GODSHILL (see Route 2). The return to VENTNOR may be made by Sandford and French Mill (so called from the French monks at Appuldurcombe—Rev. E. Venables) to Whetely Bank; and thence, by Cook's Castle—a mimic ruin which overlooks an extensive prospect—across Shanklin and Boniface Downs into Ventnor.

VENTUOR TO NEWCHURCH.

This route follows the high road to Ryde as far as SHANKLIN, where the tourist must turn to the left, and by way of APSE CASTLE and APSE HEATH, penetrate to PRINCELET SHUTE, and thence, through Winford, into NEWCHURCH, 8 miles. APSE CASTLE is a locality of high interest, which has been graphically described by the late Dr. Bromfield, in the Phytologist, as "a thick wooded eminence, about one mile west-north-west of Shanklin, commanding a fine view, and flanked on one side by a deep ravine, along whose bottom winds a clear but shallow brook, overhung by precipitous banks covered with trees and shrubs, the natural growth of the place. A more delightful scene can hardly be imagined than is offered by this fresh and verdant spot, when, on some radiant morning in April or May, we tread the solitary mazes of Apse Castle, a blooming wilderness of primroses, wood-anemones, hyacinths, violets, and a hundred other lovely and fragrant things, overtopped by the taller and purplestained wood-spurge, early purple orchis, and the pointed hoods of the spotted leaved wake-robin; the daisy besprinkled track leading us upward, skirted by mossy fern-clad banks on one hand, and by shelving thicket on the other, profusely overshadowed by ivy-arched oak and ash, the graceful birch, and varnished holly."

For NEWCHURCH, see p. 53. From Newchurch, across Ashey Down, to Ryde, is about 6 miles.

VENTNOR to SHANKLIN and RYDE.

[Bonchurch, 1 m.; Luccombe, 1 m.; Shanklin, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.; Sandown, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.; Brading, 2 m.; Ryde, 4 m. (also rail from Ventnor to Ryde).

"The quiet homes
And hallow'd birth-spots of the English race,
Scatter'd at will beneath the crag's rude face,
While springs gush round, and near the ocean foams,
What finds he like to these afar who roams?"

JOHN STERLING.

There are three roads leading from Ventnor into Bonchurch, of which the Madeira is the most attractive, affording a noble idea of the grand beauty of Sr. Boniface Down, 780 feet, and some picturesque glimpses of enchanting scenery.

The tourist, if his step is firm and his head not easily dizzied, may climb the steep ascent of Sr. Boniface to the Wishing According to an old tradition, if you reach that crystal spring without, like Orpheus, once casting a backward glance, the wish to which you give utterance while drinking of its waters will receive a speedy fulfilment. Ships, as they sailed along this part of the coast, were wont to lower their topsails in honour of St. Boniface. At the foot of the down a square plot of glebe-land (attached to the rectory of Bonchurch) is known as THE BISHOP'S ACRE. It is said that, "once upon a time," a certain bishop, when riding across the Downs in a dense fog, suddenly found himself and his horse on the brink of this tremendous declivity, and flinging his reins on the horse's neck, resigned himself to his fate, vowing, that if he reached the bottom in safety he would give an . acre of ground to the church of blessed St. Boniface. The saint. we presume, was bribed by the vow, for the bishop did not break his neck, and the acre still belongs to the priests of Bonchurch.

BONCHURCH (population, 564. Hotel: Ribband's) abounds in the most delightful scenery and most enchanting walks. It is a combination of wood and water, of rock and dell, of lawny slopes and blossoming gardens, of Italian skies and sunny seas, with, over all, the majestic shedow of lofty downs, upon which the dullest eye cannot gaze unsatisfied. Its climate enjoys so much genial warmth that the myrtle and the fuchsia, the verbena and the clianthus, grow in the open air, stalwart and vigorous, and demand from the gardener but little attention. In all sorts of odd nooks, either reposing against the mighty wall of the Undercliff, or hiding away in leafy hollows, are perched its picturesque cottages and handsome villas. At East Dene (J. Snowdon Henry, Esq.); at the MAPLES (Dr. Leeson); at WOODLYNCH (Sir Lawrence Peel); at UNDER MOUNT (Sir J. Pringle); at MOUNT-FIELD (- Morrison, Esq.); and at UPPER MOUNT (Mrs. Huish), art has been summoned to assist and develop nature.

The Pulpit Rook, a projecting mass of sandstone surmounted by a rural cross, is a conspicuous object in any comprehensive survey of Bonchurch.

The new Church, designed by Ferrey, merits attention from its correct imitation of the Norman style and the beauty of the garth in which it stands. It was built in 1847-8, and consists of a nave, chancel, and north transept. The Font is inscribed to the memory of the Rev. William Adams, the author of several beautiful Sacred Allegories, who died at Bonchurch in 1848. The stained glass in the east window is by Wailes.

Turning to the left we descend to the OLD CHURCH, a picturesque, leaf-shrouded Norman building, founded about 1070. Remark the chancel-arch and the south doorway. Some traces of a rude fresco were discovered on the north wall in 1849. In the quiet churchyard, within hearing of the restless sea, and in the shadow of many an ancient elm, lie the Rev. William Adams, his tomb distinguished by a cross of iron, in allusion to his pathetic volume "The Shadow of the Cross;" and John Sterling, the great but imperfect genius, commemorated by Carlyle and Archdeacon Hare.*

The sweet sequestered cove below the church is known as Monk's Bay, and is said to have been the favourite landing-place of the monks of Lire, when they came to preach their faith at Bonchurch. It was here (according to Sir J. Oglander and Mr. Venables) that, in 1545, a detachment of soldiers was landed from D'Annebaut's fleet, while similar efforts were made at Sea View, and near Bembridge. The Frenchmen, at each point, were compelled to retire with heavy loss. (See Mr. Froude's graphic narrative in the 4th vol. (pp. 423-7) of his "History of England.")

Ascending the steep Shute at the extreme end of Bonchurch, we turn into the wild romantic scenery of "the Landslip," and make our way through its masses of gray rock and its murmurous copses to Luccombe Chine, from whence we may continue our walk to Shanklin along the cliff, or descending the chine, speed merrily along the firm and sandy beach. Luccombe Farm lies about half a mile inland, at the foot of Shanklin Down (771 feet). The Chine is a deep fissure in the ferruginous sandstone caused by the constant action of a small rivulet; one side is utterly bare and nude, the other is clothed with masses of hanging foliage. From the shore its aspect is very fine.

The glorious view of the white cliffs of the Culvers, of the Admiral Sir Thomas Hopson, the hero of Vigo Bay in 1702, was born at Bonchurch, of parents "of low degree." He ran away to sea "he tailor at Niton to whom he had been apprenticed.

rolling crests of the verdurous Downs, of the sweet copses of Shanklin, and the lovely bay of Sandown, which, as the traveller passes along the cliff from Luccombe, bursts at once upon his enraptured gaze, is a thing not to be easily forgotten.

SHANKLIN.

(Hotels: Daish's, Hollier's, and The Marine). "The village," writes Lord Jeffrey, "is very small and scattery, all mixed up with trees, and lying among sweet airy falls and swells of grounds which finally rise up behind the breezy downs 800 feet high, and sink down in front to the edge of the varying cliffs which overhang a pretty beach of fine sand, and are approachable by a very striking wooded ravine which they call the CHINE." Of course the Chine is the great "lion" of Shanklin.* The cliff, where the stream which forms the Chine enters the sea, is about 100 feet high, and about 150 wide at the top, but at the bottom little wider than the channel of the stream. The sides are very steep, and in most places are clothed with rich underwood. After proceeding about 100 yards in a direct line from the shore, the chasm makes a sudden bend to the left and grows much narrower. Its sides are nearly perpendicular, and but little covered with shrubbery. It terminates in an extremely narrow fissure, down which the rill which has formed the Chine falls about 30 feet. "The sides of the gloomy hollow in which it falls are of the blackish indurated clay of which the greater part of the soil hereabouts is composed, and the damp of the water has covered most of it with shining green lichens and mosses of various shades"—(Sir H. Englefield). Beyond the Chine the cliffs, extending westward, consist of an alternating series of clays and sands. The upper part is greenishwhite sand, resting on a bed of dark-blue clay; the lower of ferruginous sands, with concretionary layers of green sand full of fossil terebratulæ.

SHANKLIN CHURCH, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, stands on a slight ascent bordered by trees, and dates from the reign of Edward III. It retains, however, little of its ancient character, and has been much disfigured by ill-devised additions.

^{*} Keats, the poet, was at Shanklin in 1819, and wrote there his fine poem of "Lamia." Lord Jeffrey was a visitor in 1846,—the year before his death.

SHANKLIN TO NEWCHURCH.

The first point on our road is the old farm-stead of Languard, from whence we proceed to Merrygarden, and turning to the left, cross the hill to Cheverton. The road then skirts the fir-fringed Apse Heath, and runs forward to Arreton, but for ourselves we shall take, at Apse Heath, the right-hand turning, and push through the pleasant open glades of the ancient forest of Bordwood, a forest now, in name only, though it once abounded with red and fallow deer, and often rang with the shrill echoes of the huntsman's horn. A small mound, on the right, is called Queen Bower, and was the spot, it is said, where Isabella de Fortibus, the good and great Lady of the Island, was wont to station herself, and watch the chase in the surrounding woodlands. The view from this point is extensive and beautiful.

A steep picturesque lane, on the left, leads up Skinner's Hill to Newchurch (see p. 53).

[Many delightful Excursions may be made from Shanklin,—specially so, to the groves of America, to the old manor-house of Affec, to Luccomer Chine, across Shanklin and St. Boniface Downs to Verrivor, to Cook's Castre and Appuldur-COMER; or, by way of Whetely Bank and Sandford, to Godshill.]

MAIN ROUTE RESUMED—SHANKLIN TO BRADING.

As pleasant a summer day's walk as pedestrian could desire is afforded by the 4 miles between Shanklin and Brading. Delightful glimpses of the blue waters nestling in Sandown Bay, of the glittering headland of the Culver and the green crest of Bembridge Down, of the rich interchange of meadow, cornfield, and woodland which lies between the two great ranges of chalkhills, are constantly afforded, and sometimes through the fanciful framework of over-arching foliage—like a landscape set in a ring of gleaming emerald. At the Stag Inn diverges the Arreton road, passing Cheverton, the Cottage of the "Dairyman's Daughter," and Horringford; and just beyond a bye-lane turns aside to cross Blackpan Common, and ascend by way of Alverston and Knighton to Ashey Down. Continuing in the main road, however, we pass through Lake (note its Jacobean farm-house),

ascend an abrupt acclivity of the sandstone, and enter

SANDOWN,

(Population, 1030. Hotels: Sandown Hotel, Star and Garter, and King's Head. House Agents: Messrs. Mear and Higgs), with the Barracks on our left hand. The principal street winds down the hill to the low shore of Sandown Bay, and then strikes inland.

Sandown Church, an excellent Early English building, erected in 1845 from the designs of a Mr. Woodman, and at a cost of £2600, raises its tall spire on the left of the road, and at a short distance from it. Close at hand are the admirable Schools, recently erected through the energetic exertions of some of the principal inhabitants.

Wilkes, the demagogue, was a resident at Sandown from 1788 to 1797, the year of his death. His "villakin" occupied the site of ROYAL HEATH COTTAGE.

The old Fort (of Sandown), lately removed, was built by Lord Conway, governor of the island, in 1632,—the old quadrangular block-house, erected by Henry VIII., having been destroyed by the encroachments of the sea. A new fort, on a much larger and more approved scale, has recently been erected further to the N. E. It is built of brickwork and turf, and faced with granite.

The CULVER CLIFFS, BEMBRIDGE DOWN, and YAVER-LAND, may well be visited from Sandown, and the tourist should certainly make this detour if his time will permit. The path turns off beyond the Fort, and climbs the acclivity of Bembridge Down, 355 feet in height. On the summit stood the obelisk erected in 1849 to the memory of the late Earl of Yarborough, but this has been removed further east, to make way for the vast fort which now crowns the Down. The prospect unrolled around is full of changes of colour and form, and comprehends the greater portion of the East of the Wight, with St. Helen's roads and Spithead to the north-west, the peninsula of Bembridge to the north-east, and Sandown Bay, with the sweep of cliffs to Shanklin and Dunnose Point, southward. From the Down we may descend to the CULVER CLIFF (from culfre, a pigeon), and by a somewhat difficult path to the fossiliferous locality of WHITE-CLIFF BAY, -a locality of intense interest to the geological student. The circuit of the peninsula may then be made to BEMBRIDGE,

charmingly situated little village, on the eastern bank of Brading Haven, with a neat new church, a ferry across to St. Helen's, a variety of pleasant prospects, and a peculiarly healthy air.

The village of YAVERLAND lies on the southern slope of Bembridge Down. It contains an ancient Norman Church (with fine chancel-arch and south doorway) standing upon an elm-girdled mound, with an antique Jacobean Manor-House (A.D. 1620) in its rear. The latter is a building of much interest, and contains some curious carvings.

A steep lane descends through a bold cutting in the sandstone to Yarbridge (Inn. The Angler's Arms), where the river broadens into a picturesque pool, and joins the Brading road.

From Yar Bridge, a favourite resort of anglers, we reach BRADING (Inns: The Bugle, Wheatsheaf, and New Inn), which was once represented in Parliament, and still boasts of two bailiffs, two justices, two constables, and a hayward, though it has neither trade nor manufactures to support its dignity. Descending the hilly street, the tourist will notice, in a small open area on the left, the Bull-Ring, to which were bound the unfortunate beasts tortured for the amusement of our enlightened forefathers. The Town Hall, a small structure of wood supported upon brick arches, stands at the corner of the lane leading up to the Church, nearly opposite the shed which encloses one of the Brass Guns made, in 1549, at the expense of the different parishes of the island to enable them to repulse the marauding French. In the market-place (under the Town Hall) stands an antiquated pair of stocks.

The Church, of high interest, is dedicated to St. Mary, and is mainly Transition-Norman in character, with a few fragments of an earlier building. The tower, a stately pile, is Early English. In the interior is a fine incised slab of Flemish work, adorned with figures of the Virgin, the child Jesus, and the Twelve Apostles, and an effigy, in full armour, of Sir John Cherowin, d. 1441, constable of Portchester Castle. In the OGLANDER CHAPEL (at the east end of the south aisle), there may be seen effigies of members of that family, one a knight in armour, and the other a loyal cavalier, whose Diary in MS. contains some curious pictures of the condition of the island during the Civil Wars. The interior of the Church was restored in 1864, at the expense of Sir Henry Oglander.

In the churchyard some epitaphs of unusual merit will be found: especially Mrs. Steele's lines "Forgive, blest shade, the tributary tear," set to music by Dr. Calcott; and the Rev. Legh Richmond's tribute to "Jane, the Young Cottager." Legh Richmond was curate of Brading and Yaverland from 1797 to 1805.

Below Brading the Eastern Yar or "Main River" (as it is sometimes called) flows into the ample tidal lake known as Brading Haven. From the high ground about Brading this expanse of waters (about 800 acres) presents, at favourable times of the tide, a beautiful spectacle. Attempts have been unsuccessfully made to reclaim some portion of the level which, at high water, the sea so completely covers, and Sir Hugh Middleton, the "New River" knight, brought, on one occasion, his engineering skill to bear upon the enterprise. The mouth of the Haven sc closed in by the shelving sides of Bembridge Point, south-east, and St. Helen's Spit, north-west. The botanist will find ample employment in the latter locality, to which access may be readily obtained, either from Brading or St. Helen's.

From the Ryde road, as we emerge from Brading, glimpses are enjoyed of the oak-groves of Nunwell, the seat, since the Conquest, of the old Norman family of Oglander. The house is picturesquely situated at the foot of Brading Down.

A mile beyond, and a road diverges (on the right) to ST. HELEN'S (population, 2586), the only island-village grouped, in good old English fashion, around a pleasant green. The Church, which formerly stood on the sea-shore, near the Spit, was destroyed by the encroaching waves; but its Tower, preserved and repaired at the cost of government, still serves as an important landmark. A new Church was erected in 1719, on the road to Sea View; a plain, insignificant building in a lonely and retired situation.

The main road now passes through Whitefield Wood (a pleasant lane, on the right, descends through BARNSLEY to SEA VIEW and SPRING VALE), and across an agreeable open country, to ST. JOHN'S, a suburb of Ryde, with a good Early English Church, erected in 1843, after the designs of Mr. Thomas Hellyer. St. John's, a seat belonging to the heir of Sir John Simeon, was built by General Lord Amherst; its attractive grounds were laid out by Repton, the landscape-

gardener. Descending St. John's Hill—observe, on the left, St. John's Park, a new settlement of trim smart villas—we cross the Duver, or Dover, formerly a waste tract, where the bodies of the ill-fated victims lost in the Royal George were interred, but now traversed by rows of excellent houses. Along the Esplanade—observe the iron pier projected by the Ryde and Stoke's Bay Steam Ferry Company—we proceed to the Pier, from whence, satisfied with our explorations of the island, we may speed to "fresh scenes and pastures new."

Before taking leave of this part of the island we must indicate an excursion from Ryde to ST. HELEN'S. Keeping along the sea-wall we pass Appley Woods and Appley (J. Hyde, Esq.), formerly the abode of a wealthy smuggler, one David Bryce—above whose trees rises the picturesque structure of Appley Towers (G. Young, Esq.). Next, the narrow path akirts the grounds of St. Clare (Col. V. Harcourt), a castellated mansion of some pretensions, and widens into a passable road at the sea-side lodging-house hamlet of Spring Valle. Crossing the salterns, we turn into SEA VIEW, where an Early English church, small but excellently appointed, has recently been erected from Mr. T. Hellyer's designs. At Sea View the French, in 1549, made an unsuccessful attempt to invade the island.

We may cross the sands of PRIORY BAY, so named from a Cluniac house, founded about 1150, whose site is partly occupied by a modern mansion, erected by Chief-Justice Grose, and reach the ruined beacon-tower of old St. Helen's Church. Traversing the Spit we ascend to ST. HELEN'S, and turning to the right, return to Ryde by way of NETTLESTONE GREEN, WESTBROOK (P. Mahon, Esq.), and Sr. Jonn's.

Another excursion may be made to ASHEY DOWN, and the Ryde Waterworks, proceeding thither by way of Play Street, Haylands, and Upton House, and returning through Bloodstone Copse, Green Lane, and Smallbrook. ASHEY FARM marks the site of a cell of nuns, attached to the nunnery of Wherwell, in Hampshire. From Ashey Down is obtained one of the finest if not the very finest view in the island.

At HAVEN STREET, 3 miles from Ryde, a graceful little CHURCH, designed by Mr. T. Hellyer, will attract attention.]

VOYAGE ROUND THE ISLAND.

For the COAST ROUTE from YARMOUTH to FRESHWATER, see page 40.

Steamers leave Ryde thrice a week during the summerseason, and accomplish the VOYAGE ROUND THE ISLAND in about six hours, but thoroughly to appreciate the beauties of the coast the tourist must charter a sailing-boat, and devote two days to the excursion, sleeping (the first night) at Yarmouth.

Starting from Ryde, westward, we pass WESTFIELD, the seat of Vice Admiral Sir Augustus Clifford, distinguishable by its tower; the pretty semi-Elizabethan villa of Bucklands (Mrs. Alleyne Yard); and the white-looking, tree-surrounded pile of RYDE HOUSE. The woods of BINSTEAD and the oak coppices of monastic Quarr now fringe the sloping shore, and soon we find ourselves at the mouth of Wootron River, the rolling waters glinting through the trees with pleasant flashes of silver light, and the tower of FERN HILL shewing conspicuously in the distance. The next inlet is called King's QUAY, from a baseless tradition that the neighbouring woods were once the hiding-place of King John, and immediately after passing its oakbordered banks we come in sight of Victoria's marine palace-of the towers, terraces, gardens and lawns of OSBORNE. NORRIS CASTLE (R. Bell, Esq.) next presents to our view its ivy-shrouded battlements. Now we shoot across the noble estuary of the Medina, alive with sails and masts of every nation, WEST COWES clustering on its western bank; we pass the romantically situated villa so quaintly named EGYPT, and glide along the well-wooded shores of GURNARD BAY, where the tin was landed from Leap, on the Hampshire coast. Soon we pass Thorness Bay, the salterns of ELMSWORTH, the mouth of the Newtown river, the fossiliferous locality of HEMPSTEAD HILL, abounding in the plants, seeds, shells and univalves of the fluvio-eocene deposits. The shore is low and uninteresting until we come in sight of YARMOUTH, and the bold slope, covered with villas and groves, of Norton. Remark, now, the bristling ramparts of the VICTORIA and ALBERT FORTS (Sconce and Cliff End), commanding, in conjunction with the opposite stronghold (HURST CASTLE, so singularly situated at the extremity of yonder narrow promontory), the entrance of the Solent. Let us glide quickly across Colwell Bay, and aroun

WARDEN LEDGE; shoot across Colwell and Alum Bays; pass the famous rocks of the Needles; enter Scratchell's Bay; and sail in the shadow of the lofty cliffs of Main Bench and the Nodes, to Watcombe Bay and Freshwater Gate. These are places we have already visited (see pp. 36-41). Now we enter Compton Bay (below Afton Down), and commence an exploration of the southern coast. Let us note down the points of interest we shall successively pass:—

[In COMPTON BAY:

COMPTON CHINE. Observe the junction of the chalk and greensand formations.

COMPTON GRANGE CHINE.

Brook Point, and Ledge, with its remarkable petrified Forest (p. 42.)
Brook Chine: above which is the village of Brook (see p. 42.)

BLACKWOOD POINT.

In BRIXTON BAY:

BULL FACED ROCK.

CHILTON CHINE.

GRANGE CHINE. SHIP'S LEDGE.

BARNES CHINE.

COWLEAZE CHINE. Between these two Chines may be noted the junctionpoint of the Wealden and Greensand formations.

SHEPHERD'S CHINE. (p. 44.)

ATHERFIELD POINT, and dangerous ledge of rocks.

In CHALE BAY:

WHALE CHINE.

LADDER CHINE.

WALPEN CHINE.

BLACKGANG CHINE. (p. 45.)

ROCKEN END.

ST. CATHERINE'S POINT and lighthouse. Note the commencement of the lofty wall and picturesque terraces of the Undercliff. (pp. 47-56.)

WREETH BAY. On the shore, the ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL

PUCKASTER COVE :- where Charles II. was driven ashore. (p. 49.)

BINNEL BAY.

BINNEL POINT. Remark the grounds north of OLD PARK.

WOODY BAY and Point. Above, is the site of the new town of Woolverton. ORCHARD BAY. Note the marine villa of the Earl of Yarborough. The cliffs.

beyond are called the WESTERN LINES.

STEEPHILL COVE

MILL BAY. The Ventnor Esplanade will now be noticed: the quaint villas of Ventnor; and the lofty crest of St. Boniface Down. Horse-shee Bay (so named from its shape); Bonchurch old church, and Monk's Bay will next attract the attention, and the termination of the Undercliff is reached at DUNNOSE: a formidable headland, rising to an elevation of 771 feet.]

The COAST from DUNNOSE to RYDE is well worthy of examination. Lofty cliffs of a dark brown colour, occasionally relieved

by patches of ochre, stretch northward until they dip down to the level sands of SANDOWN. These cliffs are rent at Luccombe and SHANKLIN by bold deep Chines, the former cutting inland with a semicircular sweep; the latter, clothed in verdure, is broken up into several romantic curvatures. Sandown Bay stretches from Dunnose, south-east, to the Culvers, north-east, the town being seated on the level nearly in its centre. After passing Sandown, the cliffs gradually rise into the noble promontory of the CULVER, its face of glittering chalk curiously streaked with bands of flint. Now we sweep into WHITECLIFF BAY, and rounding Bembridge Ledge and the Foreland, glide past the village of BEMBRIDGE; shoot across Brading Haven; and sail into the well-known roadstead of St. Helen's. Here a small wooded curve in the shore is named from an ancient Cluniac foundation, PRIORY BAY. We are now in sight of SEA VIEW and NETTLESTONE POINT. The shore from this point is dull, level, and uninteresting. Remark the little hamlet of Spring Vale. facing the broad firm sands, and offering "great facilities for bathing;" the castellated pile of St. CLARE (Col. Harcourt), the woods of APPLEY (J. Hyde, Esq.), the RYDE ESPLANADE, the iron pier and quay of the Ryde and Stokes Bay Steam Ferry Company; and finally, the long wooden arm of RYDE PIER, so well known to yachtsmen and promenaders, the boast and glory of the most fashionable watering-place in England.

EXCURSION—A DAY AT CARISBROOK.

[CARISBROOK is 1 m. from Newport, 8 m. from Ryde, and 6 m. from Cowes. Coaches daily from Ryde to Newport and Carisbrook; railway from Gowes to New port, and omnibus to Carisbrook. The excursionist who leaves London early, may easily include Cowes, Newport, and Carisbrook, or Ryde, Newport, and Carisbrook, in his day's tour, by availing himself of these conveyances, though, of course, he will only be able to enjoy a cursory glance at the principal points of interest.

Inns at Carisbrook: The Bugle, the Carisbrook Castle, etc.]

We leave Newport by the High Street, pass through Castle Hold, and traverse the pleasant promenade of the Mall, which brings us to the foot of Carisbrook hill. Here we may turn off to the left, and wind up a narrow lane to the Castle, or ascending the hill, through Carisbrook village, pay our first visit to the Church; taking next the Roman Villa; and lastly, the Castle.

CARISBROOK CHURCH,

dedicated to St. Mary, was originally attached to the priory of Carisbrook, founded here by William Fitz-Osbert (to whom William the Conqueror granted the Isle of Wight) as a cell to his Abbey of Lire, or Lyra, in Normandy. The PRIORY, which stood north of the church, and of which a few grey stones are the only remains—these stones having been made use of in the neighbouring farm-was leased, at the dissolution of the religious houses, to Sir James Worsley, and passed to Queen Elizabeth's famous minister, Sir Francis Walsingham, on his marriage with Sir James' son's widow (the reader must excuse this complication of possessive Walsingham thriftily converted the monastic buildings to profitable uses, and to avoid the expense of repairing the chancel of the priory-church, which, by lease, he was enforced to keep in due order, he persuaded the people of Carisbrook that the church was too large for them, and, with their consent, pulled down the chancel!

The Church is still a very stately building, with a remarkably fine Perpendicular tower, of the same date as the towers of Gatcombe, Chale, and Godshill. The south aisle is separated from the nave, by a Transition-Norman arcade. An ancient slab, broken into two pieces, commemorates one of the monks, vicars of Carisbrook. Very noticeable is the sculpture dedicated to Lady Dorothy Wadham, Queen Jane Seymour's sister—the small figures in the back-ground being supposed to represent the deformed and lame whom her charity benefited. A curious rhyming inscription (in too many quatrains to be quoted here) records the merits of William Keeling, d. 1619, one of our early adventurers in the Eastern seas, and perpetuates the affection of his wife, who, we fancy, was its author. The allegory which surmounts the inscription is extremely quaint.

The vicarage of Carisbrook—one of the best livings in the island—was granted by Charles I. to Queen's College, Oxon, at the instigation of Henrietta Maria (A.D. 1626).

Near the parsonage lie the ruins of

THE ROMAN VILLA,

discovered during the works necessary for the construction of some stabling, early in 1859, and preserved for the public through

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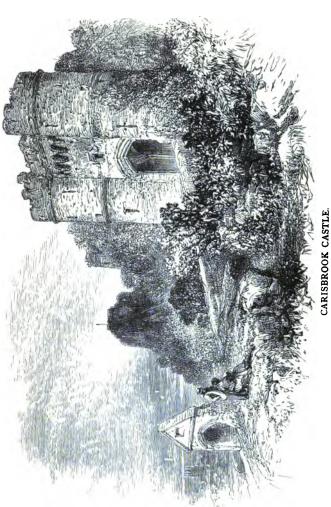
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the exertions of C. Seeley, Esq. of Brook, E. P. Wilkins, Esq. of Newport, the Rev. E. Kell, and Mr. W. Spickernell of Carisbrook. The villa, it would seem, included an area of 120 feet by 55, and contains several apartments—the largest 40 feet by 22—a semicircular bath, hypocaust, etc. A mosaic pavement, some coins, and other relics, have been carefully preserved. The Queen and the late Prince Consort visited this memorial of the past, and expressed their desire it should be thrown open to public examination.

CARISBROOK CASTLE.

A chiefless castle, breathing stern farewells

From gray and ivied walls where Ruin greenly dwells.

Byron.

The different historical periods through which the castle has passed might easily be inferred from a mere cursory examination of its ruins. The Keep is mainly Saxon, but retains some precise indications of having been founded upon a previous Roman fortress, while there are not wanting traces of even those wild but gallant British tribes who so stoutly resisted the legions, and so often brought disgrace upon the standards of the Cæsars. The fine gateway through which we entered, with its stout machicolated towers, recalls the days of the Roses, when Edward Woodville lorded it over the Isle of Wight. The ground-plan of the castle, with its pentagonal arrangement, represents the additions to its fortifications made in the reign of Elizabeth under the direction of an Italian engineer named Genobella. The ruined chapel reminds us of its founder, Lord Lymington, who was governor of the castle in the days of George II. A dilapidated window, with a few rusty bars, brings back the storm and shadow of the Civil Wars, being pointed out as that through which Charles I, a king, but a prisoner, vainly attempted to escape.* Thus, almost every era of English history has some association with the ruined stronghold.

Every ancient ruin is, as it were, a picture in many panels

^{*} The actual window, however, was an aperture further to the east, but now blocked up, though still recognisable in the exterior of the wall nearly adjoining the only buttress on this side of the castle.

Looking in this light at Carisbrook Castle, we will endeavour, though with an unskilful brush, to depict its most interesting "pictorial effects."

The tin trade, which first brought England into connection with the rest of the civilized world, appears to have had its depôt in the Isle of Wight, and the route by which it is supposed the caravans conveyed their stores across the island must have passed within a bow-shot of the present position of Carisbrook Castle. It is probable, therefore, that a site so commanding was early recognized, in a military point of view, by the Britons, and there is reason to believe that a Celtic (or British) encampment was formed upon it.

When the Romans occupied the island their military skill soon seized upon the strategical advantages of the British camp, and they erected a fortress upon its site. In like manner, the Saxons rehabilitated—if we may use the expression—the Roman stronghold, and undoubtedly formed the nucleus of the later feudal castle.

After the Battle of Hastings, William distributed with lavish liberality the riches of the conquered land among his followers. The Isle of Wight fell to the share of one of the most powerful, a knight ready both in council and action, William, son of Osbert, or Fitz-Osbert. This sagacious Norman repaired and enlarged the Saxon fortress, adding what is called the basecourt to the Saxon keep, and constructing strong stout walls, which included a space of an acre and a half. In the castle he had erected, he often held high revels, and, imitating the example of his royal master, he divided the surrounding country among his faithful vassals, who afterwards held their estates of "the Honour and Castle of Carisbrook."

William Fitz-Osbert died, as became so bold a warrior, on the red battle-field, and his honours passed to his son; but Count Roger, as he was called, was neither so prudent nor so able as his father, and rebelling against King William, was cast into prison and deprived of his possessions. Thus the Castle of Carisbrook fell into the hands of the king.

King William only paid one visit to his island-fortress, and that was in an hour of peril, which vividly brought out the manly qualities of his kingly mind. His half-brother, Odo, bishop of Bayeux, half warrior, half priest, who had received from King the earldom of Kent, and fat estates and manifold honours,

during the Conqueror's absence in Normandy (1081), collected a large and powerful following in the Isle of Wight, and prepared to quit England for Italy. The king, apprised of the ambitious Odo's design, suddenly returned, and summoned to Carisbrook Castle his knights, and men-at-arms, and other vassals.

They met in the Royal Hall, by the shifting light of a hundred torches, which wavered and flickered merrily enough upon the glittering armour of the knightly throng. William, with moody brow and angry eye, sat in stern silence upon the dais; and when the murmur of voices was hushed, he recounted, one by one, the offences which Odo had done against him. "He has despoiled the church—he has wronged the state—has sought to seduce from their standard my soldiers who were designed to protect England. Tell me now," he cried, "how shall I act towards such a brother?"

Odo was a prelate and a noble—wealthy, powerful, and not over-slow in his punishment of an enemy. What marvel, then, that out of all that knightly gathering not one dared raise his voice against him?

"Seize him!" shouted the Conqueror, as if resolved to construe their silence into an acknowledgment of his brother's offences; "seize him, and let him be closely guarded!"

But not a knight laid his finger upon the prince of the church. All stood mute and aghast at the king's wrath. With instant decision, he sprang from his seat, strode through his astonished followers, and grasped his brother's robes.

Whereupon Odo exclaimed, "I am a priest, and a servant of the Lord! None but the Pope has the right to judge me."

But the monarch, prepared for the crafty excuse, replied,—"I do not punish thee as a priest; but as my own vassal, and a noble, whom I myself have made."

And Odo was surrounded by his sovereign's guards, and in due time despatched across the seas, and imprisoned in a Norman fortress.*

Let the years roll by, and bear with them the names and deeds of many a famous knight and stout soldier, who in due succession governed the Isle of Wight, and maintained a splendid state in Carisbrook Castle. What legends, what quaint stories, what seemingly extravagant romances, its ivied stones, had they but tongues, could tell! Fair dames and gallant knights; the

^{*} Ordericus Vitalis, Hist. Eccles., book iv.

brawl, the fight, the wassail; love, jealousy, sorrow, ambition, hate, revenge—all have mingled their weird influences to shed a poetry and a mystery upon the ruined ramparts of Carisbrook. Like the sea, it holds a thousand treasures which it will never unbosom.

In 1377, the Castle was surrounded with the din of battle. A large body of French rovers landed on the east shore of the island; forced their way through its valleys and over its hills; swept through Newport, and encamped beneath the walls of Carisbrook. Finding it too strong to be carried without regular military approaches, and being unprovided for a regular siege, they attempted to capture it by a coup-de-main, but fell into an ambuscade planned by Sir Hugh Tyrrel, the governor, and were cut to pieces—not a fugitive escaping to tell the French maidens of the beautiful island-glades. So great was the slaughter, that the islanders (according to a very doubtful tradition) called the fight thus easily won the battle of the Noddies, or simpletons, and the spot where the chief rush of the mélée took place is still called the Noddies', or Node Hill.

The Castle received a distinguished prisoner in 1397,—the Earl of Warwick, who had joined "the Fitzalan Conspiracy" against Richard II., and was saved from the scaffold by the earnest solicitations of the Earl of Salisbury. "Earl of Warwick," said his judges, when announcing the king's clemency, "this sentence is very lenient, for you have merited to die as much as your compeers; but the excellent services rendered by you in times past to King Edward of blessed memory, as well on this as on the other side of the sea, have saved your life, and it is ordered that you banish yourself to the Isle of Wight, taking with you wherewithal to maintain your state as long as you live, and never quitting the island."

Humphrey the "good" Duke of Gloucester,—Richard Duke of York who perished at Agincourt,—Edmund Duke of Somerset,—Anthony, the valiant and accomplished Lord Scales, the very mirror of knighthood, and chiefest ornament of the fourth Edward's court,—Sir Edward Woodville, a gallant and courteous gentleman, who kept up a brave splendour at Carisbrook—and Richard Worsley, a favourite councillor of Henry the Eighth's, were among the captains of Carisbrook Castle and lords of the Isle of Wight.

In Elizabeth's reign, during the panic caused by the fitting

out of the Spanish Armada, the Castle was repaired, strengthened, and enlarged under the directions of a famous Italian engineer, Genobella. It was once visited by James I. and twice by Prince Charles, who "hunted in the parke, and killed a bucke," and otherwise amused their idle hours during their brief excursions.

At the outset of the great Cival War it was garrisoned by a small detachment of Royalist troops under a chivalrous cavalier, Colonel Brett. The wife of the governor of the island, the Countess of Portland, and her five children, were intrusted to their loyal care, and all hoped, in the stout castle, to secure a pleasant asylum. But the inhabitants of Newport were fiercely Parliamentarian, and assisted by 400 naval auxiliaries, resolved upon seizing the Castle, and holding it for the Parliament. The besiegers were numerous, well provided with artillery, and easily supplied with stores. The garrison consisted but of a few invalided soldiers, and had but three days' provisions. "There seemed no alternative," says a recent writer, " but an unconditional surrender. In these critical circumstances, their only resource—but it was sufficient-was the hero-heart that beat in the bosom of the Countess. As she leapt upon the ramparts, with a lighted match in her hand, admiration insensibly stirred the minds of those who gazed upon her. Englishmen reverenced a true Englishwoman. She spoke—clearly, firmly, without a faltering accent—'Grant to us honourable terms; grant to these brave men safety of life and limb, and permission to go where they will-or, with my own hand, I will fire the first cannon, and will defend these walls until they bury us in their ruins!' The besiegers acceded to her demands," and the Countess retired from the Castle in much honour.

Thirty years had elapsed since Prince Charles hunted the buck in Parkhurst Forest, and rested awhile within the towers of Carisbrook Castle, free, beloved, happy in the prospect of a glorious crown and a noble people's affection, rich in personal graces and intellectual refinements,—when a king, crowned, sceptred, but powerless, he passed again under the massive archway to the solitude and sorrow of a prison! At first he was treated with all the respect due to his exalted dignity. He rode out whenever he pleased, and again hunted the deer in Parkhurst, though Colonel Hammond rode at his side. The parliament allowed him a yearly revenue of £5000, and he lived in the state apartments of

the castle—long shewn as King Charles' Rooms—surrounded with the ceremonials of royalty.

But he was gradually stripped of these. His chaplains and faithful attendants were removed, and others forced upon him, of whom he only knew that they were chosen by his enemies. He no longer rode abroad, no longer hunted in the forest, but was constrained to view the bright valleys and sparkling plains through the bars of his prison window. A decrepit old man was almost his sole companion.—" He is sent every morning to light my fire," said King Charles to Philip Warwick, " and is the best companion I have had for many months." Thus "cribb'd, cabin'd, and confined," the unhappy monarch became careless of his attire, in which once he had so fine a taste; allowed his beard to grow; was wan and haggard,—" a gray discrowned king."*

How the imprisoned king passed his days has been duly recorded by his faithful attendants. He rose early. He took moderate exercise, walking round the ramparts, or pacing to and fro the narrow bowling-green, into which Colonel Hammond had converted "the place of arms." Of food he ate sparingly, and his drink at dinner was sack, diluted with two parts water. He chiefly employed his leisure hours in reading, writing, and meditating, or in conversation on things human and divine with those who waited about his person. The principal books he read were Bishop Andrews' Sermons, Hooker's Ecclesiastical Polity, Herbert's Poems, Fairfax's version of Tasso's "Gierusalemme Liberata," and Spenser's "Faëry Queen." In one of these books he penned a Latin distich, which vividly illustrates his peculiar cast of thought:—

"Rebus in adversis facile est contemnere vitam; Fortiter ille facit qui miser esse potest."

Englished.

In evil times, life we may well disdain: He doeth bravely who can suffer pain.

Two attempts were made by the Royalists to secure the monarch's freedom, but both were ineffectual. He carried on a correspondence with his chief adherents in cipher; but the cipher was detected, and the letters were intercepted by the parliamen-

" My gray discrowned head,"—the king's own expression in his "Majesty in Misery."

tarian leaders, who consequently were enabled to frustrate the plans contrived for his escape.

The first attempt was made on the night of the 20th of March 1648. Four or five gentlemen-Firebrace, Worsley, Newland, and Osborn-were on the watch to assist the king, whose purpose it was to force himself through his prison window, cross the court of the castle, and reach the counterscarp. A horse, ready saddled and bridled, was there waiting for him, in charge of a trusty cavalier. A ride across the island, protected by the heavy nightshadows, and at the sea-shore was a boat, well-manned, to bear him to liberty and a throne! The scheme was well-devised, but failed through the narrowness of the window, which prevented the unhappy monarch from forcing his person through it.

The second attempt was made on Sunday night, May 28th, when the king removed the bars which had impeded him on the former occasion, and might have escaped, but that the whole details of the project were known to Colonel Hammond, the governor of Carisbrook, and double guards were placed at convenient positions, to fire upon any person leaving the castle.

The king's captivity came to an end on November 29th. was roused at the dead of night by a detachment of Roundhead soldiers, and hurried through the darkness towards Worsley's Tower, which stands upon the north-western shore of the island. Then he embarked with his few attendants, and crossed the strait to Hurst Castle.

A brief entry in the register of Carisbrook Church records the king's removal :-- "The last day of November he went from Newport to Hurst Castell to prison, carried away by to (two) troops of horse." Another pithy passage sums up the ill-fated monarch's history:—" In the year of our Lord God, 1649, January the 30th day, was Kinge Charles beheaded at Whitehall Gate,"—last sad scene of "that deplorable tragedy," as Clarendon calls it. "so much to the dishonour of the nation, and the religion professed by it, though undeservedly."

The next prisoners in this famous castle were recommended to the humanity of their gaolers by their innocent youth as much as by their royal blood. The Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Gloucester, the daughter and son of "the Martyr King," were

removed here on the 16th of August 1650.

The Princess Elizabeth was "a lady of excellent parts, great observation, and an early understanding," fair, delicate—deformed and bowed down by an unconquerable malady. Her brother has been described by the great Clarendon as "a prince of extraordinary hopes, both from the comeliness and gracefulness of his person, and the vivacity and vigour of his wit and understanding." While residing at Carisbrook he was addressed as "Master Harry," and a yearly allowance of £1000 was granted both to him and the princess for the maintenance of a decent splendour.

But within a week after their arrival, the princess "being at bowls, a sport she much delighted in, there fell a sudden shower, and being of a sickly constitution it caused her to take cold, and the next day she complained of headach and feverish distemper, which by fits increased upon her; and on the first three or four days she had the advice of Dr. Bignall, a worthy and able physician of Newport, and then care was taken by Dr. Treherne, in London, to send a physician and remedies of election [an astrological nostrum] to her. But notwithstanding the care of that honest and faithful gentleman, Anthony Mildmay, Esq., and all the art of her physicians, her disease grew upon her; and after. many rare ejaculatory expressions, abundantly demonstrating her unparalleled piety, to the eternal honour of her own memory, and the astonishment of those who waited on her, she took leave of the world on Sunday the 8th September 1650."* It is said she was found lying upon her couch, as if sleeping, her face resting upon an open Bible, her royal father's gift. She was buried in Newport church September 20, 1650.

The young Duke of Gloucester remained a prisoner in the castle until 1652, when, by permission of Cromwell, he was

released and departed into Holland.

We will now, having concluded our brief historical resums, enter the castle by QUEEN ELIZABETH'S GATE (it bears a label, E.R. 1598), cross the grassy moat, and pass under the fine machicolated GATEWAY, erected by Anthony Woodville, afterwards Lord Scales, about 1464. A portcullis defends it, and on each side it is strengthened by a round tower. The stout wooden gates are very ancient. Entering the GREAT COURT we observe, on our left, the Elizabethan building occupied by Charles I. after his first attempt to escape. Here too is the chamber in which it is said that the Princess Elizabeth breathed her last.

^{* &}quot;Fuller's Worthies, 'vol. ii.

The main buildings (before us) were formerly the GOVERNOR'S RESIDENCE. Recent repairs, under the direction of Mr. Hardwick the architect, have brought to light some ancient features of high interest. The great staircase appears to have been converted out of an Early English Chapel, built by William de Vernon, 1184-1217, and the GREAT HALL (aula regia) of Baldwin de Redvers, 1135-1156, was found to have been divided into two storeys. The apartments occupied by Charles before his first attempted flight have been carefully renovated, and a good stone fireplace, and a hagioscope communicating with the chapel, will attract attention in the royal "Presence-Chamber." The "King's Bedroom" was on the upper storey.

The CHAPEL OF St. Nicholas, now a most shameful ruin, was built by Lord Lymington, governor of the island, in 1738, on the site of an ancient fane, which was supposed to be Saxon in its origin.

The KEEP, occupying the site of the old Celtic stronghold of the rude fortress erected by the Saxon Wihtgar, and the stout tower of William Fitz-Osbert, is still massive and imposing. Its summit overlooks a wide reach of landscape. The mound whereon it stands is scaled by 72 broken steps. "In a ruined chamber to the left is the Well, nearly choked with rubbish, but still deep enough to need protection, as a very ugly fall may easily be met with by the unwary"—(Venables). It failed during the siege of the castle by King Stephen's forces in 1150, and Baldwin de Redvers was consequently forced to surrender. That a similar catastrophe might not again occur, Count Baldwin sunk, in another part of the castle-area, the famous WELL, so great an object of attraction to wondering visitors, from whose depths (145 feet) the water is drawn up by means of an industrious donkey and a large wooden wheel. The donkeys thus distinguished have been remarkable for their longevity: one died in 1798, aged 32. A successor "paid the debt of nature" in 1851, after 21 years' toil. The present labourer commenced his honourable service in 1851. The Well-House, dating from the fifteenth century, has been well restored by Mr. Hardwick.

The visitor should conclude his examination of the castle by a stroll round its outworks, and a visit to the TIM-YARD (formerly the place of arms, and appropriated by Colonel Hammond to King Charles's use as a bowling green), and the MOUNTJOY TOWER, which strengthens the south-east angle of the ramparts.

The return to Newport should be made by the Node Hill road, passing the New Cemetery, and traversing the green slopes of Mountjoy—a summer ramble which the pedestrian will not fail to enjoy.

Behind the Cemetery, and on the way to Gatcombe, is the Roman Catholic Nunnery, erected in 1866 by the Dowager Countess of Clare, at a cost of £11,000.

[The word Carisbrook is derived by some authorities from the Saxon fortress erected by Wihtgar—4. s., Wihtgaraburgh: by others, from the compound carr, a fort, and brook, indicating its position upon the Medina river. The parish includes an area of 7630 acres. Its population, in 1851, was 7630, including 918 soldiers at Parkhurst. The vicarage is in the patronage of the Provost and Fellows of Queen's College, Oxford, and has supremacy over the rectory of Northwood.

THE LORDS, WARDENS, GOVERNORS, AND CAPTAINS OF THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

BRITISH PERIOD.

ROMAN PERIOD-The island subdued by Vespasian.

SAXON PERIOD-The island conquered by Cerdic and Cynric, two Jutish chiefs, in 530. Cerdic's nephew, Wihtgar, is said to have founded Wihtgarabyrig, or Carisbrook. Ceadwalla subdues the island, and converts it to Christianity, A.D. 686. Numerous incursions by the Danes, A.D. 897, 998, 1001, 1006, 1009, and 1013. Canute was here in 1022; Earl Godwin and his sons, 1050 and 1652.

THE NORMAN PERIOD-Duke William bestows the island on his kinsman and councillor, William Fitz-Osbert.

LORDS OF THE ISLAND.

1066-70. William Fitz-Osbert.

1070-86. Roger de Breteuil. William I. visits the island, and makes prisoner his half-brother, Bishop Odo, in the "Aula Regia" at Carisbrook (A.D. 1085).

1101-7. Richard de Redvers L. 1 1163-1184. Richard de Redvers III. 1107-1155. Baldwin de Redvers I. | 1184-1216. William de Vernon.

1156-61. Richard de Redvers II. 1216-1245. Baldwin de Redvers IV.

1161-1162. Baldwin de Redvers II. 1245-1283. Amicia de Clare.

1283-1293. Isabella de Fortibus. Sovereignty of the island restored to the crown by engagement between her and Edward I.

WARDENS OF THE ISLAND.

1293-1295. John Fitz-Thomas. 1307-1310. Nicholas de Lisle. 1310-1321. Sir John de Lisle. 1295-1302. Richard de Affeton.

1302-1307. Sir John de Lisle. 1821-1325. Sir Henry Tyes.

. John de la Hure and John Lisle.

1886-. John de Langford.

1338-1340. Sir Theobald Russell. Invasion of the French, A.D. 1340. They landed at St. Helen's, and were repulsed by Sir Theobald, who was slain in the action.

1377-. Sir Hugh Tyrrill. Another invasion: the French penetrated as far as Newport, where they fell into an ambuscade, and were cut to pieces.

LORDS OF THE ISLAND.

1386-97. William de Montacute, Earl of Salisbury.

1397-1415. Edward, Earl of Rutland, and Duke of York (fifth son of Edward III.). The Earl of Warwick, accused of treason, is banished to the Isle of Wight, A.D. 1397. Invasion by the French in 1404.

1415-1430. Duchess of York. Descents by the French in 1418 and 1419

1439-1447. Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester. Coronation of the vouthful Henry Beauchamp, Duke of Warwick, as "King of the Isle of Wight," A.D. 1443.

1449-1453. Richard, Duke of York (father of Edward IV).

1458-1455. Edmund, Duke of Somerset.

1455-1464. Henry, Duke of Somerset.

1467-1483. Anthony, Lord Scales (afterwards Earl Rivers).

CAPTAINS OF THE ISLAND.

1488-1484. Sir William Berkelev.

1484-1485. Sir John Savile.

1485-1488. Sir Edward Woodville. Four hundred of the leading men of the island and their retainers follow him to assist the Duke of Brittany in his war against the French king. At the Battle of St. Austin they all perish, only one boy surviving to tell the tale.

. Sir Reginald Bray. The Princess Cicely, and her husband John Kime, 1495retire to the Isle of Wight, 1504-1507.

-1511. Sir Nicholas Wadham.

1511-1538. Sir James Worsley.

1538-1565. Sir Richard Worsley. Entertains Henry VIII. and his minister Cromwell at Appuldurcombe, A.D. 1540. Invasion by the French in 1549, who land detachments at Sea View, near Bembridge, and at Bonchurch (?) About 1589-40, forts are built at Sandown, East and West Cowes, Yarmouth, and Worsley's Tower.

1565-1582. Sir Edward Horsey.

1582-1603. Sir George Carey, afterwards Lord Hunsdon.

CAPTAINS AND GOVERNORS OF THE ISLAND.

1603-1625. Henry, Earl of Southampton. King James and Prince Charles visit the island in 1607 and 1609; Prince Charles, in 1618.

1625-1631. Edward, Lord Conway. 1634-1642. Jerome, Earl of Portland.

1631-1634. Richard, Earl of Portland. 1642-1647. Earl of Pembroke.

1647-1649. Colonel Robert Hammond. Imprisonment of Charles I. at Carisbrook. November 23, 1647, to November 29, 1648.

1649-1660. Colonel Sydenham. Imprisonment of Princess Elizabeth and the young Duke of Gloucester at Carisbrook. The Princess dies Sept. 8, 1650.

1660-1667. Thomas, Lord Culpeper.

1667-1692. Admiral Sir Robert Holmes. Charles II. visits the island in 1671 and 1675. James. Duke of York, in 1673.

1693-1706. John, Lord Cutts.

1726-1783. Charles, Duke of Bolton. 1706-1710. Charles, Duke of Bolton. 1733-1784. John, Duke of Montague.

1784-1742. Lord Viscount Lymington. 1710-1715. Lieutenant-General Webb.

1742-1745. Charles, Duke of Bolton. 1715-1726. William, Earl Cadogan.

1745-1762. Lord Lymington, afterwards Earl of Portsmouth.

1763-1764. Thomas, Lord Holmes. 1770-1780. Right Hon, Hans Stanley.

1764-1766. Right Hon. Hans Stanley. 1780-1782. Sir Richard Worsley.

1766-1770. Duke of Bolton. 1782-1791. Duke of Bolton.

1791-1807. Right Hon. Thomas Orde Powlett, afterwards Lord Bolton.

1807-1841. Earl of Malmesbury. 1841-1857. Earl of Heytesbury.

1857- Right Hon. Lord Eversley

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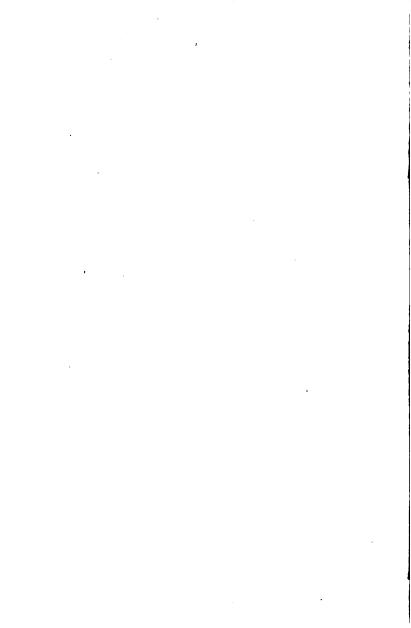
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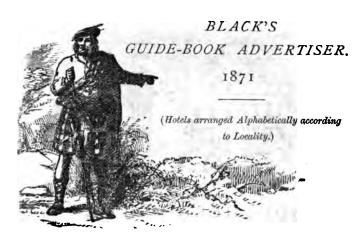
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GLASGOW AND THE HIGHLANDS.

(Royal Route via Crinan and Caledonian Canals.)

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS-

Iona,	CHEVALIER,	Gondolier,	Staffa,
MOUNTAINEER,	Pioneer,	Edinburgh,	Linnet,
CLANSMAN,	CLYDESDALE,	CYGNET,	PLOVER,

MARY JANE, and INVERARAY CASTLE,

Sail during the season for Oban, Fort-William, Inverness, Staffa, Iona, Glencoe, Tohermory, Portree, Gairloch, Ullapool, Lochinver and Stornoway; affording Tourists an opportunity of Visiting the Magnificent Scenery of Glencoe, the Coolin Hills, Loch Coruisk, Loch Maree, and the famed islands of Staffa and Iona.

** These vessels afford in their passage a view of the beautiful scenery of the Clyde, with all its Watering-Places—the Island and Kyles of Bute—Island of Arran—Mountains of Cowal, Knapdale, and Kintyre—Lochfyne—Crinan—with the Islands of Jura, Scarba, Mull, and many others of the Western Sea—The Whirlpool of Corryvreckan the Mountains of Lorn, of Morven, of Appin, of Kingairloch, and Ben Nevis—Inverlochy—The Lands of Lochiel, the scene of the wanderings of Prince Charles, and near to where the class raised his Standard in the '45—Lochaber—the Caledonian Canal— Loch Lochy—Loch Oich—Loch Ness, with the Glens and Mountains on either side, and the celebrated FALLS OF FOYERS. Books descriptive of the route may be had on board the Steamers.

Time-Bills, with Maps, sent post free on application to the Proprietors, DAVID HUTCHESON and Co., 119 Hope Street, Glasgow.



NORTHERN HOTEL,

UNION STREET WEST, ABERDEEN.

THIS Hotel is admittedly one of the finest in the city, and without exception stands I mequalled for centrality of situation, being within a few minutes' walk of the Railway Termini and General Post-Office, and has the recommendation of quietude and comfort.

and contors.

To meet the requirements of the growing increase of patronage which has been bestowed on the Proprietor (Mr. Mackie), he has recently made very extensive additions and improvements. The Hotel is particularly laid out for the accommodation of private families in the neighbourhood, by whom it has been largely patronised, as well as by Tourists visiting the Deeside Highlands and other surrounding districts so much resorted to by royalty and by the English aristocracy.

The house is replete with every luxury and comfort, comprising suites of elegant and

richly furnished apartments.

Table d'Hote Daily, and Ladies' Coffee-Room. Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths, Billiard Rooms, &c.

POSTING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES ON A MOMENT'S NOTICE.

IMPERIAL HOTEL, ABERDEEN.

THE nearest to the General Railway Station, to which it is directly opposite, and the only one in Aberdeen completely built from the foundation as a First-Class Family and Commercial Hotel.

Uninterrupted proximity to the free mountain air of the Grampians, and the picturesque valley of the river Dee.

The situation of the "Imperial" could not be more central, and being removed by its own intervening ground from the noise and bustle of the main thoroughfare, is agreeably quiet and very cheerful—a consideration specially looked to in the erection of this fine architectural structure; while it is directly approached by the nearest and most convenient line of access newly laid out between the General Railway Station and the principal part of the town.

The Public Coffee-Room, Commercial Room, Drawing-Room for Ladies and Gentlemen, and the Smoking Room, are known to be unsurpassed for elegance and comfort.

Fine Sitting-Rooms, and Baths of every description.

Spacious, Well-lighted Stock and Show Rooms, for Commercial purposes, on the street-floor level. No Inferior Bed-Rooms.

The wines are imported direct for the Imperial, which, with the Cuisine, are of the choicest description.

Charges no more than those of ordinary Establishments.

RICHARD BENSON.

BREADALBANE ARMS HOTEL,

ABERFELDY.

(One minute's walk from the Railway Station.)

Containing First-class accommodation, is beautifully situated on the river Tay, in the County of Perth, close to the splendid Falls of Moness (Birks of Aberfeldy), Taymouth Castle, and the unrivalled scenery of Glen

Parties leaving Edinburgh and Glasgow in the morning, and arriving in Aberfeldy by first train, can enjoy a five hours' drive through the finest scenery in the Highlands (including Pass of Glen Lyon, Taymouth Castle and grounds from the "Fort"), and return south by last train.

Coaches to and from Killin and Loch Lomond daily during the season.

Tourists desirous of proceeding by these coaches, "to secure seats," ought to pass the previous night at the Hotel, from where alone the coaches start.

Orders for horses and conveyances punctually attended to.

The Hotel Bus awaits the arrival of all the trains.

ABERFELDY, April 1871.

WEEM HOTEL, ABERFELDY,

THE above Hotel is one mile from Aberfeldy Station, at the base of the picturesque wooded rock of Weem and Gate of Menzies Castle and Park, into

which Families staying in the Hotel have liberty to walk.

Weem is a favourite spot for Families, Tourists, and Invalids seeking health and quiet; warm even in the early months of the year, being protected from the north and east winds; with a dry southern exposure, and many beautiful drives to objects of interest in the neighbourhood. Hotel supplied with produce of the farm for the benefit of families with children. St. David's Episcopal Church. Rev. E. C. Tollemache. Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths. Excellent Posting Establishment. Charges-Bed, board, and attendance, with handsome large Coffee-Room, £2, 2s.; Children arranged for according to age.

Omnibus, free of charge, to and from all trains, and Loch Lomond and JAMES WATERS, Proprietor. Killin Coaches.

THE CAMBRIAN HOTEL.

PENSARN, ABERGELE.

R. HUMPHREYS, PROPRIETOR.

Close to the Station, and within two minutes' walk of the Beach, for Boarding or Private Apartments, Posting, etc. Wines and Spirits of the best quality.

A spacious Billiard-Room has lately been added to the Hotel, with a first-class

new Billiard Table, by the eminent makers Burroughes and Watts.

THE QUEEN'S HOTEL, ABERYSTWITH.

THIS noble building, which The Times of February 1869 described as "one of the best of its class," was opened May 1866.

It has a frontage of 154 feet, and each of its Public and Private Sitting-Rooms face, and are within fifty yards of the Sea. The Hotel is sheltered on the North and East, and it will be found to be a Desirable Residence throughout the year.

TABLE D'HOTE at Seven o'clock.

Board, Residence, and Attendance, with Use of Drawing-Room, inclusive, Terms, £4:4:0 per week.

Mr. and Mrs. FRANK GOSWELL, Managors.

BIDEFORD.

TANTON'S Family Hotel, Bideford, has been long and favourably known as being most comfortable and inexpensive. It is situated on the banks of the river Torridge, commands an extensive view of the surrounding scenery, and the climate is recommended to invalids by the most eminent physicians.

An Omnibus meets every train. Private Omnibuses and Carriages can be had to meet any train on the shortest notice.

BLAIR ATHOLE.

ATHOLE ARMS HOTEL.

THIS Hotel, which has been recently added to, and entirely re-furnished, will be found most complete in every department.

Blair-Athole is the most central point from which to make Excursions to Killiecrankie, Loch Tummel, Rannoch, Glen Tilt, Braemar; the Falls of Bruar, Garry, Tummel, and Fender; the grounds of Blair Castle, etc., and is the most convenient resting-place for Families journeying from South to North, and vice versa.

Orders by Post or Telegraph for Apartments or Carriages carefully attended to.

D. MACDONALD, Proprietor.

BLAIRGOWRIE.

QUEEN'S HOTEL

ESTABLISHED UPWARDS OF FORTY YEARS.

PARTIES visiting Blairgowrie will find in the Queen's Hotel every comfort and attention. It is on the shortest and most direct route to Balmoral Castle and scenery of the Dee. Superior Post-Horses. Carriages of every description, and careful drivers. An Omnibus awaits the arrival and departure of the trains.

D. M'DONALD, Proprietor.

THE FIFE ARMS HOTEL, BRAEMAR.

MR. M'NAB,

Of the Rainbow Hotel, Glusgow,

WISHES to inform Tourists, and the Public generally, that he has entered on a lease of the above Establishment.

He trusts that the long experience of himself and Mrs. M'Nab will enable him to conduct the house in every way as a first-class Establishment.

The charges will be strictly moderate. Letters for Apartments or Conveyances will receive every attention.

Posting in all its varied Departments.

BRIGHTON.

BEDFORD HOTEL.

EVERY endeavour is made to render this Hotel equal to its long-existing repute.

Spacious Coffee-Room for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Families received at Moderate Contract Charge by the

Week:

Communications to

"THE MANAGER,"

Bedford Hotel Company (Limited).

CALLANDER.

DREADNOUGHT HOTEL.

D. M'GOWAN, Proprietor.

THIS large and commodious Hotel, so long conducted by the late Mr. M'Gregor, and which has recently undergone extensive alterations and improvements, is beautifully situated at the west end of the village, and commands a magnificent view of the Vale of the Teith, Ben Ledi, and surrounding district, and is within a short distance of the ROMAN CAMP.

THE FALLS OF BRACKLIN.

LOCH VENNACHAR, LOCH LUBNAIG, THE PASS OF LENY, BEN LEDI, etc., etc.

Tourists will find Callander very central for visiting those places mentioned in Sir Walter Scott's "Lady of the Lake," viz., the Lake of Menteith, Clachan of Aberfoyle, Loch Ard, the Trossachs, Loch Achray, Loch Katrine, Strathyre, Clachan of Balquhidder (where Rob Roy M'Gregor is buried), Loch Voil, Lochearnhead, etc.

During the Summer Season STAGE COACHES in connection with this Hotel, and Mr. Blair's Hotel at the Trossachs, run several times each day, to suit the arrival and departure of trains at Callander and steamer on Lock Katrine.

Omnibuses run to and from each Train.

Posting in all its Branches.—Letters for Carriages. Coach Seats, or Hotel Accommodation, carefully attended to.

Lake and River Fishing to be had in the immediate neighbourhood.

CALLANDER. THE M'GREGOR HOTEL.

PATRONISED BY THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE PRINCE

AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

TOURISTS and Families visiting the above long-established and First-Class Hotel (so long conducted by the late Mr. M'Gregor), will have every comfort and attention, and the Charges very moderate in comparison to other Hotels in the Highlands.

Posting complete. 'Bus awaits all the trains.

JAMES M'DERMOTT, Proprietor.

N.B.—Parties beware of being misled from this Hotel by porters and others on the various routes to Callander.

CARLISLE.

THE COUNTY HOTEL,

WHICH affords every accommodation for Families and Gentlemen, is Fire-proof, and connected with the Platform of the Central Railway Station by a covered way. Porters in attendance on arrival of Trains.

A Ladies' Coffee-Room.

STEPHENS' COMMERCIAL HOTEL, CORK

(Opposite the General Post Office),

POSSESSES first-class accommodation for Tourists, Commercial Gentlemen, and Families.

It is very centrally situated, being opposite the General Post Office—close to the Bank, Theatre, &c. &c.

Charges extremely Moderate.

WILLIAM D. STEPHENS, PROPRIETOR, From the West of England.

EXTRACT from a "Tour through Ireland," published in the North Briton, 1864:—

"When we arrived in Cork we took up our quarters at Stephens' Com-

mercial Hotel, where we obtained excellent accommodation.

"What this Hotel lacks in external show is amply compensated by unremitting attention on the part of the Proprietors and their attendants to the comfort of their Guests."

DINGWALL AND SKYE.

To Travellers and Tourists to or from the West and North Coasts and Islands of Scotland.

"FRASER'S"

NATIONAL OR STATION HOTEL,

A T the junction of the Highland and Skye Railways, is the largest and best Hotel in the County.

Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths.

* Posting and Job Horses, and Carriages.

By Train from Dingwall at 10.12 A.M. Parties staying at this Hotel can see the whole of the famed Scenery along the Skye Railway, have two hours at Strome Ferry, and return to Dingwall in time for dinner at 6 15.

DOVERCOURT, ESSEX.

THE CLIFF HOTEL

UNRIVALLED in all England for its beautiful position, embracing extensive sea views, with every comfort for Families and Visitors, combined with

MODERATE CHARGES.

Omnibus attends all Trains and Boats.

J. WARREN, Proprietor.

DUNCON.

MACCOLL'S ARGYLL HOTEL.

THIS Hotel is beautifully situated, and commands a magnificent view of the Firth of Clyde, and visitors will find the House unequalled for situation. First-class accommodation for Private Families and Tourists, and Charges moderate.

Hot, Cold, and Fresh-Water Baths.

EASTBOURNE.

THE

BURLINGTON HOTEL,

EASTBOURNE, SUSSEX,

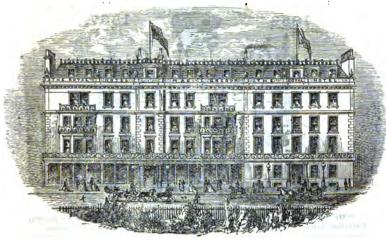
Facing the Sea and Grand Parade,

FOR FAMILIES, GENTLEMEN, TOURISTS, ETC.

MRS. CARTER,

PROPRIETRESS.

Opposite the Scott Monument, and commanding the best views of the Gardens,
Castle, and Arthur's Seat.



THE ROYAL HOTEL

(Late GIBB'S),

53 PRINCES STREET, ECINBURGH,
DONALD MACGREGOR.

THE above has been entirely remodelled, with numerous Suites of Apartments overlooking Princes Street, one of the finest streets in Europe, and is within 100 yards of the Railway Station.

Large Coffee-Room and Drawing-Room for Families and Gentlemen.



"Mr. Marshall's productions are not surpassed in interest and beauty by those o Castellani himself."—Correspondent of the Scotsman on the International Exhibition.

STRANGERS IN THE SCOTCH METROPOLIS Should not fail to visit the

GREAT EMPORIUM

CHOICE and CHEAP SOUVENIES of SCOTLAND and TOURISTS' EQUIPMENTS.

Southenits The celebrated Clan-Tartan Woodwork in a great variety of exquisitely finished articles, from 6d. to 23s. Real Pebble Jewellery (including Brooch of Lorn), set in Silver, from 1s. 4d to 42s. Stereoscopic Views of Scotland.

Soubenits

Nos. 13, 15, 17, HANOVER ST., EDINBURGH,
FORM A GREAT AND EXTENSIVE ESTABLISHMENT FOR HOSIERY, GLOVES,
RIBBONS, LACE, TRIMMINGS, SMALLWARES, BERLIN WOOLS, AND FANCY
WORK, JEWELLERY, DESSING CASES, TRAVELLING BAGS, PERFUMERY,
OPTICAL GOODS, &c.

Soubenits Principles of Business—Fixed Prices and large returns rather than large percentages.

KNOX, SAMUEL, & DICKSON.

EDINBURGH

HANOVER



HOTEL,

Commercial and Family, most pleasantly situated, looking into Princes Street; highly recommended for every home comfort. Smoking-Room, Show-Rooms, and Hot and hs. Only Three Minutes from Railway Station. Night Porter kept.

C. E. M'EWAN, Proprietress,

THE DOUGLAS HOTEL,

EDINBURGH.

THOMAS SLANEY, PROPRIETOR.

THIS superior HOTEL has been long patronised by the first Families of Europe, and contains every comfort which a matured experience could suggest.

The Great Saloon is considered the finest room in any Hotel in the kingdom, and is available to those desirous of avoiding the expense of Private Apartments.

Option of Public Room for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Table d'Hôte Daily. Dinners à la Carte.

THE CUISINE AND WINES ARE UNEXCEPTIONABLE.

Charges as moderate as those of Minor Establishments.

DEJAY'S HOTEL, EDINBURGH.

99, 100, 101 PRINCES STREET.

THIS first-class Family Hotel is situated in the most pleasant and central part of the Metropolis, overlooking Princes Street Gardens, and directly opposite the Castle. Private Suites of Apartments, also a handsome Select Coffee-Room, a Ladies' Drawing-Room, Bath-Rooms, and Smoking-Room. The Culinary Department is under the personal superintendence of Mr. Dejay, whose thorough practical experience as a chef de cuisine is well known, and will be a sufficient guarantee for efficiency. Au parle Français.

Charges strictly Moderate.

FISHING TACKLE.

Gentlemen visiting Edinburgh will find a first-class Assortment of Salmon and Trout Rods, Reels, Lines, Flies, &c.

Suited for the Scottish Lakes and Rivers, at

PHIN'S FISHING-TACKLE WAREHOUSE, 80b Princes Street, First Door up Stairs,

All of Best Material and Workmanship, and at Moderate Prices.

Established upwards of Fifty Years.

Observe-80 PRINCES STREET, next the Life Association new building.

EDINBURGH.

THE CLARENDON HOTEL, R. MACMAHON, Proprietor,

103, 104, 105 PRINCES STREET, EDINBURGH.
At this First-class Family Hotel will be found

Handsome Suites of Rooms looking into the Gardens.

Also, a HANDSOME SELECT COFFEE-ROOM, with all the quiet and comfort of a home.

Charges strictly Moderate.

ALMA HOTEL

112, 113, AND 114 PRINCES STREET, EDINBURGH.

(Opposite the Castle.)

A ADDISON, Proprietor of the above well-known and comfortable Hotel, in returning thanks to his numerous friends for past favours, and, at the same time, soliciting a continuance of their patronage, begs to inform them that he has just opened a new addition to this Hotel, which he has fitted up in a very superior style. The accommodation consists of large and small apartments handsomely furnished, single Bed-Rooms and Sitting-Rooms, all of which are light and airy. Large handsome Dining-Room, Smoking and Bath Rooms. The Establishment is arranged so as to combine quiet, comfort, and convenience throughout the whole:

CHARGES STRICTLY MODERATE.

THE WATERLOO HOTEL,

WATERLOO PLACE, EDINBURGH,

DESIGNED and built for the express purpose, in the most commodious and elegant style, and in a most beautiful situation, is always replete with everything conducive to the comfort and convenience of Families, Tourists, Commercial Gentlemen, and other Visitors, and is specially worthy of the attention of such.

KENNEDY'S HOTEL,

8 PRINCES STREET, EDINBURGH,

A LSO merits particular notice as an Old-established, Commodious, and popular House. It has excellent accommodation for Families and Commercial Gentlemen. The view from it to the west is at once comprehensive, grand, and striking.

Both Hotels adjoin the General Post Office and Railway Termini, WM. KENNEDY.

Proprietor.

Ladies' Coffee-Room at both Hotels.

THE PALACE HOTEL

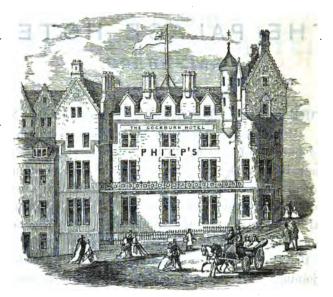
EDINBURGH.

THE handsome pile of Buildings occupied by this New Hotel has been erected from the foundation with the sole purpose of meeting all the requirements of a First-Class Hotel. The Hotel occupies the best position in Princes Street, immediately opposite "Edinburgh Castle." and is situated equidistant from the Waverley, Haymarket, and Caledonian Railway Stations. The magnificent Coffee-Room is upon the level of Princes Street, and on the same floor is a Smoking-Room, with Lavatories adjoining. The Public and Private Drawing-Rooms are furnished in the most elegant and comfortable manner; command a beautiful view over the West Princes Street Gardens, with the Calton Hill and Arthur's Seat in the distance; and are supplied with a selection of all the new books and magazines, and with facilities for writing.

The Charges have been fixed after an examination of those of many of the principal Hotels in England and Scotland, and will be found to be on a moderate scale.

The Manager will have pleasure in forwarding a detailed Tariff of the Charges upon application, and will give prompt attention to any Communications as to Rooms or otherwise.

JOHN FLEMING, Manager.



EDINBURGH. PHILP'S COCKBURN HOTEL,

Immediately adjoining the Terminus of the Great Northern Trains.

THIS commodious and well-appointed Hotel is beautifully situated, overlooking Princes Street Gardens, and commanding some of the finest views in the city.

A large and elegantly-furnished Saloon—admitted to be the finest in Scotland—set apart for Ladies, Gentlemen, or Families, wishing to avoid the expense of Sitting-Rooms.

The views from the immense windows of this Saloon are, without ex-

ception, the finest in Edinburgh.

Private Suites of Apartments, Bath-Rooms, Coffee and Smoking Rooms, and every accommodation for Gentlemen.

PIANOS IN ALL THE PARLOURS AND SALOONS.

Charges, including Attendance, strictly Moderate.

P.S.—Mr. Cook (of London) makes this Hotel his head-quarters when in Scotland, where every information may be obtained of his Tourist arrangements.

ON PARLE FRANÇAIS.

MAN SPRICHT DRUTSCH.

DARLING'S REGENT HOTEL,

20 WATERLOO PLACE, EDINBURGH.

Nearly opposite the General Post-Office.

Situated in the Principal Street of the City, in the immediate vicinity of the Calton Hill and Public Buildings. Large comfortable Coffee-Room for parties with Ladies, free of charge. Also Private Parlours, commanding a fine view of Salisbury Crags and Arthur's Seat.

Turkish and other Baths can be had on the premises.

This is admitted to be one of the best Temperance Hotels in Scotland.

CHARGES STRICTLY MODERATE.

Edinburgh—NEWHAVEN.

ORIGINAL FISH DINNERS.

Established and carried on by the CLARK FAMILY for over 130 years.

THE PEACOCK HOTEL,

Foot of the WHALE BRAE, East End of NEWHAVEN.

MRS. MAIN, Daughter of and Successor to the late Mrs. CLARK, gratefully embraces this opportunity of returning her warmest thanks to her friends and the public for their very kind patronage, extending over so many years, and begs to intimate the completion of her arrangements in connection with the NEW BUILDING, which, with Enlarged and Handsome Accommodation, together with MAGNIFICENT SEA VIEW, will, she trusts, atone in some measure for want of room hitherto, and conduce in a very great degree to the comfort and enjoyment of her visitors.

Mrs. Main has no connection with any other Establishment.

FISH DINNERS, ETC., every lawful day.

WINES, ETC., of best quality, at Moderate Rates.

OMNIBUSES from MOUND, EDINBURGH, EVERY HALF-HOUR.

THE COMMERCIAL HOTEL,

BLUENAN, FESTINIOG.

PAMILIES, Tourists, and Commercial Gentlemen visiting Festiniog will find at the above Hotel superior accommodation, combined with Moderate Charges. The Sitting-Rooms and Bed-Rooms are airy, cheerful, and well-furnished. It is situate in the most central part of the Quarries district—about half-way between the Welsh Slate Company's (late Lord Palmerston's), Rhiubryfdu Slate Company's, J. W. Greaves's, and Samuel Holland's, on the west side; and the Diphyr Casson Company's, Maenoffeian Company's, Volty and Bonydd Quarries, on the east side. It is also within three minutes' walk of the Railway Stations for Portmadoc and Festiniog.

COACHES run twice a-day during summer months, and once a-day during winter months, between this Hotel and Beltusq Coed Railway Station, passing through Dalyddelen and Lledr Vale—places far-famed for their extensive, grand, and picturesque scenery.

W. C. JONES, Proprietor.

CARRICK'S ROYAL HOTEL,

50 GEORGE SQUARE, GLASGOW.

(Opposite the General Post Office.)

This Old-established Family Hotel is delightfully situated for Gentlemen and Families.

The Charges are Fixed and Moderate.

JAMES CARRICK, Proprietor.

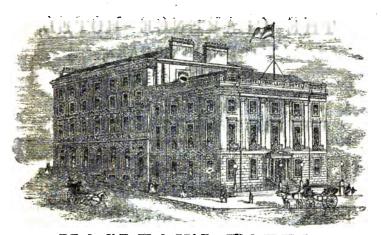
HIS LORDSHIP'S LARDER AND HOTEL, 10 ST. ENOCH SQUARE, GLASGOW.

BREAKFASTS, LUNCHEONS, DINNERS, TEAS, OYSTER, FISH, and TRIPE SUPPERS. Good Rooms for Dinner and Supper Parties.

Excellent Bed-rooms. Lavatory in Coffee-Room. Good Smoking-Room. Charges Moderate.

Within Two Minutes' Walk of Union Railway Station, Dunlop Street.

J. SALMON.



MACLEAN'S HOTEL, 198 ST. VINCENT STREET, QLASGOW,

OR Families and Ganti fuen, in the united site neighbourneed if high swood Square, and within figs. minutes of the termini of the various Railways and Steamboat Wharves. JAMES MACLEAN, Proprietor.

54 & 60 UNION SUREET, AND 33 MITCHELL STREET, CLASGOW.

NE of the past Extensive and Comfortable Dining Establishments in Scotland, capable of apcomparedating upwards of 2000 Visitors daily.

Breskfasts, Dinners, and teas, served with confort, economy, and despatch.

BILOT REPORT HOLD THE DINING-ROOM.

LADLES' PRIVATE DINING-ROOM.

GENTLEMEN'S LAVATORY.

· No, Gnatuities, to, Waiters.

MATTHEW WADDELL, Proprietor.

GLASGOW. JAMES BROWN,

For 9 Years Buyer and Salesman for Gardner & Co., Opticians, Buchanan St. 76 ST. VINCENT STREET, GLASGOW.

PERA and Field Glasses, Telescopes, Thermometers, Barometers, Stercoscopes, and Stereographs of Scottish and Foreign Sciency, Pocket Compasses, ctc., etc.

N.B.—Spectacles and Bye-Glasses fitted by means of an improved Optometer. The 4to Album, to hold 200 portraits, price les. 6d., is the best value made.

THE CLARENCE HOTEL,

25 GEORGE SQUARE, GLASGOW.

JOHN MACGREGOR, Proprietor.

FOR PRIVATE FAMILIES AND TOURISTS.

CROW HOTEL,

GEORGE SQUARE, GLASGOW.

THIS House is situated in the very centre of the City. For Tourists and Families it is unsurpassed for Comfort and Moderate Charges.

D. DEWAR, Proprietor.

TO TOURISTS.

GLASGOW.

A. DUTHIE, Photographic Publisher,

56 GORDON STREET (OFF BUCHANAN STREET), GLASGOW, has the LARGEST and the most carefully selected Stock in Scotland of

PHOTOGRAPHS OF SCOTTISH SCENERY.

Tourists will do well to inspect A. Duthie's Stock before making their purchases.

Trade and Price Lists forwarded on application.

GRANGE HOTEL, NORTH LANCASHIRE.

THIS Hotel combines every requisite for a Winter and Summer residence. It is sheltered from the north and east winds by linestone cliffs, and commands fine views of Morecambe Bay. For many years Grange has been recommended by the Medical Faculty in the North to their patients, as a suitable residence for persons requiring a mild climate during the most trying sessons of the year.

mild climate during the most trying seasons of the year.

Grange is not far from Carnforth Junction, and by its convenient railway communication, opportunities are presented for excursions to the Lakes Windermere and Coniston, Furness Abbey, &c., and the Hotel is only distant about 4 miles from Cartmell Priory Church, Holker Hall, &c.

Since the Hotel was opened about three years ago it has been visited by many of the nobility and gentry, who have expressed their satisfaction with its management.

Fresh and Sali Water Balls at any hour. Billiard Room.

Letters to be addressed to Mr. Popple, the Hotel, Grange, Carnforth.

TO TOURISTS.

Tourists and Strangers in Clasgow will find a large variety of Stereoscopic and Album

VIEWS OF SCOTTISH SCENERY. GUIDE-BOOKS, MAPS, AND CLAN TARTAN WORK, AT

JAMES REID'S, Bookseller and Stationer, 144 ARGYLE STREET. GLASGOW. Fourth Shop West of Buchanan Street.

GLASGOW.

HANOVER HOTEL, COMMERCIAL

45 TO 51 HANOVER STREET, GEORGE SQUARE.

"First-Class, and replete with every Home Comfort, and accommodation for Families and Commercial Gentlemen."

CENTRAL QUIET. MODERATE TARIFF. ATTENDANCE CHARGED IN BILL.

Ladies' Coffee-Room. Private Sitting-Rooms (with use of Pianos). Splendid Coffee and Commercial Rooms. Hot and Shower Baths. Billiards (Burroughes and Watts'). Ici on parle Français. Man spricht Deutsch. Night Porter

MERTON R. COTES, Proprietor.

GRANTOWN.

ON THE HIGHLAND RAILWAY.

THE GRANT ARMS HOTEL:

Patronised by Her Majesty the Queen.

TAMILIES, Tourists, and Commercial Gentlemen, will find this a most convenient and comfortable resting-place—with delightful bracing air—on their journey north or south. Beautiful drives, river and mountain scenery.

Superior Horses and Carriages for Biring. The Hotel Bus attends the Trains.

N.B.—Please address letters "To the Proprietor."

Inverness and the North, via Aberdeen.

GREAT NORTH OF SCOTLAND RAILWAY.

DASSENGERS are booked between London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and other Through Booking Stations in England and Scotland, and Inverness and the North, via Aberdeen, at the same Through Fares as via Dunkeld.

Ask for Tickets via Aberdeen, and see Luggage labelled by that Route.

ENGLISH LAKES.

GRASMERE.

PRINCE OF WALES

LAKE HOTEL

Erected expressly for an Hotel on the Margin of the Lake, and contains public Dining and Drawing Rooms, private Sitting Rooms, large and airy Bed-Rooms, Billiard, and Smoking Rooms.

CANNOT BE EQUALLED FOR

VARIED AND BEAUTIFUL VIEWS

OR AS A

CENTRAL STATION FOR MAKING

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO ALL THE PRINCIPAL

LAKES AND MOUNTAINS,

Which may be seen upon looking at the Maps in any of the Lake Guide Books.

THE PRINCE OF WALES and Suite during their Tour in the Lake District made this Hotel their Head-quarters, and made their daily Excursions from it.

Posting in all its branches, Mountain ponies and Guides, Boats, Coaches and Omnibuses to all the Railways and Lake Steamers.

EDWARD BROWN, Proprietor.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL,

PROSPECT PLACE,

HARROWGATE.

A. MILLWATERS, PROPRIETOR.

THIS Hotel, being situated in the best and most central part of Harrowgate, commands most extensive Views, and is within two minutes' walk of the Ruilway Station, Wells, Baths, and Concert-Rooms, and having been considerably enlarged and entirely renovated since the recent entry of the present Proprietor, Visitors will find very many advantages—combining the comforts of home with the best hotel accommodation, at the following terms:—

Board and Lodging, in Public		• '	6/	per day.
Servants, do		•	3/6	"
Board and Lodging in Private		•	7/	27
Beds charged, if only for	three	nights,	private	3.

INVERNESS.

MARSHALL'S BAILWAY STATION HOTEL.

Patronised by their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales.

PARTIES travelling from South to North, and vice versa, will find this very large and handsome Hotel adjoining the Station, whereby they can arrive at, or depart from, the Hotel under cover. The house was specially built for a Hotel, is elegantly furnished with all modern improvements, and contains numerous suites of private and public rooms, includes

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S COFFEE ROOM, SMOKENG-ROOMS, BILLIARD-ROOM; BATH-ROOMS, &c.

Nearly 100 beds can be made up. Table d'Hôte daily.

An Omnibus caterule the Steamers.

CALEDONIAN HOTEL,

INVERNESS.

(Two minutes' walk from the Railway Station.)

THIS well-known first-class family Hotel, patronised yearly by the best families of Europe, has recently undergone extensive alterations, additions, and improvements. A large and elegant Dining-Saloon and Ladies' Drawing-Room, also a spacious Billiard and Smoking Room.

In point of situation this Hotel has the best view of the

Ness and surrounding scenery in Inverness.

Cold, Hot, and Shower Baths.

TABLE D'HÔTE DAILY, AND DINNERS À LA CARTE. An Omnibus attends all the Canal Steamers.

JOHN MENZIES.

Proprietor.

INVERNESS-ROYAL

Opposite the Railway Station.

MR. D. CAMPBELL, in returning thanks to his numerous Patrons, begs to inform Private Families, Tourists, and others, that they will find every comfort and convenience usual at a First-Class Hotel at his Establishment. The Hotel is situate immediately opposite the Railway Station, in the most open and

airy part of the Town, and all the apartments are commodious and lofty.

Mr. Campbell begs particularly to direct attention to the annexed scale of charges:—

Breakfast. 1s. 6d. to 2s. Tea . 1s. 6d. to 2s. Parlour 2s, 6d. to 5s. Luncheon. 1s. 6d. Dinner 2s, to 3s, 6d. Bed Room 1s. 6d, to 2s.

WHISKY, PORT, and SHERRY, 4d, and 5d, per Glass.

BASS' BEER, 3d, per Glass, and 4d, and 5d, per Pint.

And all other Wines and Spirits of best qualities at similarly Low Rates.

Boots attends arrival of all Trains, and with Omnibus waits for Passengers per Caledonian Canal Steamers.

INVERARAY.

ARGYLL ARMS HOTEL.

D. MACPHERSON.

KILLARNEY RAILWAY HOTEL.

P. CURRY.

LATE TRAVELLERS' CLUB, LONDON, AND KILDARE STREET CLUB, DUBLIN.

The Continental Languages spoken by the Manager.

THIS well-known Establishment, admitted to be one of the finest in Europe, possesses everything requisite to promote the comfort and convenience of Tourists. It contains one hundred Bed-rooms, a magnificent Coffee-room, a Drawing-room for ladies and families, and several elegant and handsomely furnished Sitting-rooms, Billiard and Smoking-rooms, Baths, &c. &c.

The Charges will be found moderate.

The Boating and Carriage Accommodation is specially attended to by the Manager, who personally arranges the formation of Boating Parties, &c., with a view to economy.

The Porters of the Hotel await the arrival of each Train, for the removal of luggage, &c.

Table d'Hôte at half-past Six o'clock.

All Attendance charged.

A Room is established for the convenience of Commercial Gentlemen.

Parties taken as Boarders at Three Guineas per week, from 1st November to the 1st of June.

THE ROYAL HOTEL, LIMERICK.

J. J. CLEARY, PROPRIETOR.

THIS long-established and well-known FIRST-CLASS HOTEL is now conducted under the sole superintendence of the Proprietor, and possesses everything requisite to promote the comfort and convenience

NOBILITY, GENTRY, AND TOURISTS,

And affords particular facilities to Commercial Gentlemen, having firstrate SHOW-ROOMS, together with MODERATE CHARGES.

Omnibuses attend all Trains, Steamers, &c. &c.; elso &: Thus attends the Night Mails for the convenience of Gentlemen coming by the late Trains.

N.B.-This is the PRINCIPAL HOTEL IN THE CITY, and is capable of accommodating over 150 persons, together with a splendid Suite of Drawing-Rooms.

HOT, COLD, AND SHOWER BATHS.

LOCHENBRECK HOTEL AND By Castle Douglas.

MAMILIES and Tourists visiting this Watering-Place will find comfortable accommodation and Moderate Charges. The Spa has long been famous for its Medicinal properties. The situation secures quietness, and the salubrity of the air is equal to any in Scotland. Good Trout-fishing, Posting, Wines, &c. Inquiries answered by return of post.

JOHN CUMMING, Manager,

LOCHLOMOND.

ROWARDENNAN HOTEL.

FOOT OF BEN-LOMOND.

B. JARRATT respectfully informs Tourists and others that he has teken a lease on the above Hotel, which has been put in first-rate order for the comfort of those patronising him. Rowardennan is the best and shortest road to Ben-Lomond, and the only place where Ponies can be had, by which parties can ride with ease and safety to the top; the distance being only four miles to the very summit.

The Loch-Lomond Steamers call at the Rowardennan Wharf six times a day on their JARRATT respectfully informs Tourists and others that he has taken a lease of

route up and down the Loch.

UNDER ROYAL PATHONAGE

PERTHSHIRE



BALQUHIDDER

LOCHEARNHEAD HOTEL,

BY RAILWAY FROM CALLANDER.

THIS Hotel offers first-class Accommodation to Families, Tourists, and Travellers, who, patronising it, will find every comfort, attention, and quiet. The Railway from Callander opens up a wide district.

The Hotel commands fine Views of LOCH EARN, the Scenery of the Legend of Montrose; the Walks and Drives include many places of interest, including Rob Roy's Grave, in the Old Churchyard of Balquhidder, Loch Voil, Loch Doine, a fine Drive round Loch Earn; or to St. Fillans, 8 miles; Comrie, 14; Crieff, 20; or through the Wild Pass of Glen Ogle, the "Kyber Pass," to Killin; or to Luib, in Glendochart, Crianlarich, and Lochlomond; or to Oban or Fort-William, by Tyndrum.

Parties coming by Train, going North, should stay all night at Lochearnhead, starting early next morning.

Boats for Fishing on the Loch are kept free of charge.

An Omnibus runs to every Train.

Letters for Parties to Dinner, Pic-Nics, or Driving or Posting, punctually attended to.

R. DAYTON.

TARBET HOTEL,

- : LOCHLOMOND,

(OPPOSITE BEN-LOMOND)

A. M'PHERSON, Proprietor,

TS the finest and most commodious Hotel on the Lake, and commands

★ the best View of Ben Lomoud.

Coaches direct for the far-famed Glencroe, Inverary, and Oban, start from this Hotel, immediately on arrival of the 10.15 A.M. Steamer, in connection with the 6.15 A.M. Train from Edinburgh, and the 7.35 A.M. from Glasgow.

The Coaches from Oban and Inverary also arrive at this Hotel in time for the 5 P.M. Steamer down Loch Lomond for Edinburgh, Glasgow, and the south. Tourists en route for Trossachs and Callander can leave per 10.15 A.M. Steamer, next morning, in connection with the Steamer down

Loch Katrine.

.ح.

Small Boats on the Lake, and Guides to Ben Lomond, to be had at the Hotel.—May 1871.

LOCHLOMOND.

BALLDCH HOTEL, FOOT OF LOCHLOMOND.

Patronised by the Empress of the French.

THE above first-class Hotel is beautifully situated at the foot of the "Queen of Scottish Lakes," within four miles of the Hill of Donoryne, from which the Finest View of Lochlomond can be obtained, and at an easy distance from the Railway Station. Visitors will have every comfort combined with moderate charges. Parties purposing to proceed by first Steamer up Lochlomond would do well to arrive at the Hotel the previous evening.

Posting in all its branches. Boats, with steady Boatmen, for the Lake.

GEORGE M DOUGALL, Proprietor.

LOCHLOMOND.

INVERSNAID HOTEL is situated in the most central and picturesque parts of the banks of Loch Lomond, and is the landing-place for tourists and others visiting the delightful scenery of Loch Katrine, the Trossachs, Clachan of Aberfoyle, etc. Coaches and other conveyances are always in readings for parties crossing to the Stronachlacher Hotel, for the Steamer plying on Loch Katrine from Coalbarns Pier to the Trossachs.

HEAD OF LOCHLOMOND. INVERARNAN HOTEL.

THIS is the only landing-place on the Lake for the Coaches to Glencoe, Ballachulish, Fort-William, Killin, Kenmore, and Aberfeldy; the nearest starting-point for the Dalmally and Oban Coaches—all of which start daily from the Hotel, where seats are secured, maps of routes, and attracessary information, supplied. Parties intending to proceed by either of the above routes would do well to be at Inveranan the previous evening, so as to secure seats. The comfort and attention afforded at this Hotel, which is newly furnished, are equal to what can be enjoyed at any Lake or other Hotel in the Highlands. The Hotel is situated in the midst of mountain scenery, which for grandeur and beauty cannot be surpassed. It has convenient and easy access to Loch Katrine and the Trossachs; and adjacent are the Falls of Falloch, Rob Roy's Birthplace and Cave—all so much admired by Tourists.

Posting in all its Branches.

A Bus waits the arrival of the Steamers during the Season.

Fishing on the Falloch; Boats for the Lake.

EDWARD M'CALLUM, PROPRIETOR.

SEASON 1871.

VISITORS TO LONDON

SHOULD DINE AT

CARR'S OLD ESTABLISHED RESTAURAUNT, 265 STRAND.

Dinners from the Joint (from 1 till 8 P.M.), 1s. 6d. (including Vegetables, Bread, Cheese, and Celery).

"If I desire a substantial Dinner off the Joint, with the agreeable accompaniment of light Wine, both cheap and good, I know of only one house, and that is in the Strand, close by Danes Inn. There you may wash down the Roast Beef of old England with excellent Burgundy, at two shillings bottle, or you may be supplied with half a bottle for a shilling."—All the Year-Round, June 18th, 1864, p. 440.

THE NEW HALL, LATELY ADDED, IS ONE OF THE HANDSOMEST DINING ROOMS IN LONDON.

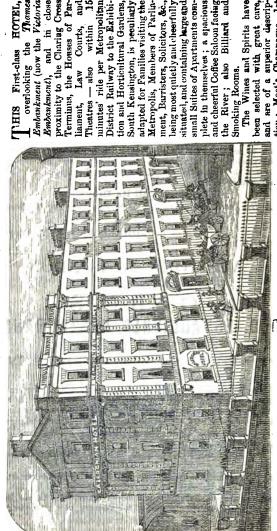
A large Assortment of French, German, and other Wines, selected by Mr. Carr, personally, at the various Vineyards—as under:—

Excellent Clarets, Burgundy, and White Wines, from 2s. per Bottle. Wines and Spirits sent to any part of the Country, at very moderate prices.

List of Prices sent on Application.

THE CALEDONIAN HOTEL,

ROBERT STREET, ADELPHI TERRACE, STRAND.



ulapted for Families visiting the nd cheerful Coffee Saloon faoing ninutes' ride per Metropolitan South Kensington, is peculiarly nent, Burristers, Solicitors, &c., eing most quietly and cheerfully ion and Horticultural Gardens detropolis, Members of Parlin he River; also Billiard and ituated, and containing large and mall Suites of Apartments com lete in themselves; a spacious district Railway to the Exhibi Theatres - also Smoking Rooms.

The Wines and Spirits have seen selected with great care a superior descrip quality, 8s., and all other Wines at like moderate prices. Beds, from 2s.; Cold Meat Breakfast, 2s.; Fish, Pouliry, and Game, extra. Private Sitting-rooms, from 3s. per day. Attendance, 1s. Table d'E A Night Porter in attendance

ARUNDEL PRIVATE HOTEL

143, 14, 19, 20, and 26 ARUNDEL STREET, STRAND, W.C.

Passengers travelling from any part of the North, South, or West of England, can arrive at the Temple Station (next door to this Hotel).



The charges at this Establishment, now the largest of the kind in London, are Five Shillings and Sixpence per Day, which includes Breakfast, Luncheon, Dinner (ave courses), and Tea, a good Bed-Room, and use of well-appointed Sitting Rooms and Drawing Room for Ladies, overlooking the new Victoria Embankment. Bed and Hot Meat Breakfast, Fish, etc., 38. 6d.

Meat Breakfast, Fish, etc., 3s. 6d.

This Hotel is chiefly patronised by Professional Men, Indian Officers, and their Families, for whom it is especially adapted, the Rooms being large and scrupulously clean. Private Sitting Rooms, from 2s. 6d. per Day. Attendance, is. No other extras. A Brougham kept. Hot and Cold Baths. A Night Porter. Ict on parle Français. Man spricht beutsch.

To London in 36 Hours, every Wednesday and Saturday.

ABERDEEN AND LONDON.

Passage Fares.

F Single Tickets—First Cabin (including Steward's Fee), 25s.; Second Cabin (do.), 15s.

Return Tickets, available for Twenty-eight Days—First Cabin (including Steward's Fee),

37s. 6d.; Second Cabin (do.), 25s.

Children under 18 years of age Half-fare.

37s. 6d.; Second Cabin (do.), 25s. Children under 18 years of age Half-fare. SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers in proceeding to the Steamers in London are respectfully requested to pay no attention whatever to Watermen and others who endeavour by various pretences to induce them to leave their Cubs before reaching the Wharf; but to order the Cabman under all circumstances to drive direct to the Aberdeen Steam Wharf, 257 Wapping.

Further particulars may be learned on application to CHAS. SHEPHERD, Agent, 257
Wapping, London; or to JOHN SMITH, Manager,

Aberdeen, April 1871.

Waterloo Quay, Aberdeer

MR. SMEDLEY'S

HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT

(MILD TREATMENT),

MATLOCK BANK, MATLOCK BRIDGE STATION, DERBYSHIRE.

THE Proprietor has spared no expense to make this a perfect Summer or Winter Residence, and it is now unrivalled as a home for the Invalid. For a Winter Residence this Establishment is unequalled in the Midland and Northern Counties, as the whole premises are warmed throughout with steam-pipes, and a summer temperature kept up during the winter. The entire front, 160 feet long, glazed the whole length, affording beautiful views, makes it a most cheerful residence at all seasons, and, from anorthing beautiful views, makes it a most cheerful residence at all seasons, and, from the thorough and safe ventilation, very advantageous in the restoration of invalids. Invalids may be removed here in severe weather, and at once have a bed-room, warm, dry, and ventilated, such as they cannot have at any private residence.

Terms: 6s. per day: under 14 years of age, 8s. per day—including board, lodging, baths, and advice. Visitors and their luggage conveyed to and from the railway station free. A carriage meets every train at Matlock Bridge Station, which is near. Some

larger rooms, 10s. 6d. to 21s. extra.

Prospectuses, with more particulars, and routes, to be had by post.

PRACTICAL HYDROPATHY,

By JOHN SMEDLEY, Lea Mills, near Derby. Twelfth Edition. Sixtieth Thousand. 2s. 6d.

MANUAL OF HYDROPATHY

FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.

By Mrs. SMEDLEY. Price 1s. 6d., or Post-free 20 Stamps.

MELROSE.

GEORGE HOTEL

J MENZIES begs to call the attention of Strangers visiting Melrose to the comforts of this Establishment, being the only Hotel in Melrose patronised by the Royal Family and the Empress of the French, etc. etc.

As advertisements often mislead Strangers, J. Menzies would advise Tourists generally, on arriving at Melrose, to judge for themselves. The additions and alterations that were recently being made on the premises have now been completed.

Carriages of every Description.

FAMILY COFFEE-ROOM.

April 1871.

J. MENZIES.

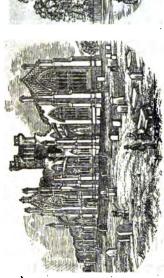
MOFFAT SPA, DUMFRIESSHIRE, N.B.

ANNANDALE ARMS HOTEL.

ROBERT NORRIS, PROPRIETOR.

TOURISTS and Visitors to this famous Watering-place will find at the Annandale Arms Hotel first-class Accommodation, combined with Moderate Charges. Com-Arms Hotel Insections Accommodation, continued with indicate Charges. Commercial Gentlemen will find every attention to their convenience and interests. Omnibuses meet the Trains at Beattock Station. A Summer Excursion Omnibus runs along the route—passing "Craigieburn Wood," Bodesbeck, Grey Mare's Tail—to St. Mary's Loch, each Tuesday and Saturday. Omnibuses ply to the Wells every morning. Carriages of all kinds; Job and Post Horses on hire. A First-class "illiard Room on the premises.

THE ABBEY HOTEL,





ABBEY-GATE, MELROSE.

WHIS large and commodious Hotel is built on the Abbey grounds, at the entrance to the far-

I famed Ruins, and only two minutes' walk from the Railway Station.

Parties coming to the Hotel are cautioned against being imposed upon by Cab Drivers and others at the Railway Station and elsewhere, as this is the only Hotel which commands a view of Melrose Abbey.

An extensive addition having been lately built to this Establishment, overlooking the Ruins, consisting of

Suites of Sitting and Bedrooms, it is now the largest and most comfortable Hotel in Melrose, and the charges There has also been added a large Public Coffee-Room; and a Ladies' Coffee-Room adjoining.

One-Horse Carriage to Abbotsford and Back, 6s. 6d. To Dryburgh and Back, 7s. 6d. An Omnibus attends all Trains. These Charges include Drivers and Tolls.

ARCHIBALD HAMILTON, Proprietor.

NORTH BERWICK-ROYAL HOTEL.

THE MOST FASHIONABLE AND FINEST MARINE SITUATION IN SCOTLAND.

THIS extensive and commodious erection, recently built for a First-Class Family Hotel, replete with all modern appliances, is one of the most complete Provincial Hotels in the Kingdom.

Families, &c., Boarded per Pay or Week on Moderate Terms.

Apartments "En Saite."

The Golfing Links are adjacent to the Hotel, and the Bass Rock, Tantallon Castle, &c., are at short distances.

The Walks and Drives are varied and interesting.
A. M'GREGOR.



OBAN—CRAIG-ARD HOTEL, R. MACLAURIN, Proprietor.

POURISTS and Strangers visiting the West Highlands will find that, whether as re-I gards Struction, Comfort, or Accommodation, combined with moderate charges, this elegant Hotel, built expressly for summer Visitors, cannot be surpassed, while it commands an extensive view of the beautiful Bay of Ohan and other romantic scenery in the neighbourhood. The Hotel is situated on an elevated plateau near the Strambout Wharf, to which a new and convenient approach has been lately ded. The Wines and Cuisine are of the first quality. Table d'Hôte daily, on arrival of the swirt Steamer from Glasgow.

N.B.—Apartments may be engaged by the week, or for a longer period, at a reduced scale.

CAMPBELL'S
GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
OBAN

OBAN.

THE ALEXANDRA

NEW FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

L. G. M'ARTHUR, PROPRIETOR.

THIS HOTEL COMMANDS THE FINEST VIEW IN OBAN.

ANGUS'S

IMPERIAL HOTEL, OBAN.

IMMEDIATELY OPPOSITE THE STEAMBOAT PIER.

PENZANCE.

Seaside Family Hotel and Superior Lodging-House. MOUNT'S BAY HOUSE,

ON THE ESPLANADE.

NO expense or labour has been spared by the Proprietor. The house is furnished in the most modern style, is well supplied with Hot and Cold Baths, and replete with every accommodation suitable for Tourists to West Cornwall. All the Drawing-Rooms command an uninterrupted and unsurpassed View of St. Michael's Mount, and the whole of the magnificent bay. Invalids will find in MOUNT'S BAY HOUSE the comforts of a home, while the beauty and salubrity of the situation, and its nearness to the charming walks on the Sea-shore, render it a healthy and delightful residence.

Suites of Apartments for Families of Distinction.

Post Horses & Carriages.

CHARGES MODERATE.

E. LAVIN, PROPRIETOR.

PENRITH.

CROWN HOTEL,

(Opposite the Post Office).

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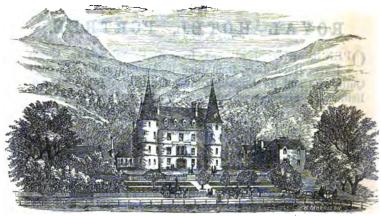
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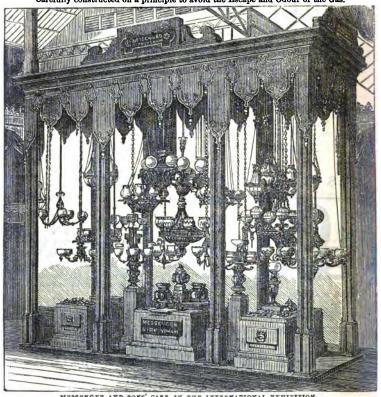
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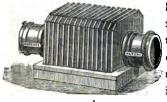
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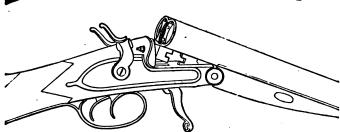
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